

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1894 and 1896.

RETURN

IN PURSUANCE OF

THE PROVISIONS OF THE 50TH SECTION

OF THE

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1899,

AS REGARDS IRELAND.

Presented to Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



DUBLIN:

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RETURN FOR YEAR 1899.

THE AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION (IRELAND)

ACT, 1898.

On the 9th August, 1899, an Act (62 and 63 Vic., chap. 50) for establishing a Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland received the Royal Assent.

Section 2 of this Act, which will come into operation on the 1st April, 1900, provides, *inter alia*, for the transfer to the new Department, at such date as the Lord Lieutenant by Order may appoint, of the powers and duties of the Lord Lieutenant (whether acting alone or by the advice of the Privy Council), the Chief Secretary, and the Under-Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 and 1896.

The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction will consequently from the date of such transfer become the Central Authority for Ireland under the Diseases of Animals Acts.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT.

The Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, 61 and 62 Vic., chap. 37, which received the Royal Assent on the 12th August, 1898, has caused a material change in the working of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, so far as regards the Local Authorities. Prior to 1st April, 1899, the Local Authorities for the purposes of the statutory provisions relating to Contagious Animal Diseases were the Boards of Guardians of the several Poor Law Unions, the district of each Local Authority being the Poor Law Union.

By Section 6 of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, the business of the Guardians as Local Authorities under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, is transferred to the County Councils. This transfer took effect from the 1st April, 1899, with the result that the number of Local Authorities has been reduced from 159 to 39, viz., 33 Councils of Counties (County Tipperary having two County Councils) and the Councils of the six County Boroughs of Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, Londonderry, and Waterford.

The Instructional Circular which was issued from the Veterinary Department to the several County Councils on the subject of the change in local administration will be found at page 91 of this Return.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

A list of the several Orders in Council, or Orders of the Lord Lieutenant, made under the Acts relating to Contagious Animal Diseases will be found at page 10, and the full text of the Orders is given in pages 11 to 91.

In the year 1899 the following General Orders were passed, viz. :—

The Diseases of Animals (Ireland) Orders Amendment Order of 1899 ;

The Officers of Local Authorities (Ireland) Order of 1899 ;

The Anthrax (Ireland) Order of 1899 ;

The Parasitic Mange (Ireland) Order of 1899.

The two first-mentioned Orders became necessary owing to the change in the Local Authorities under the Local Government Act.

The Anthrax Order revoked the Order previously in force in regard to that disease, and contains provisions which, it is expected, will enable Local Authorities to deal more readily and effectively with outbreaks of the disease.

Fortunately outbreaks of genuine Anthrax are of rare occurrence in Ireland.

The Parasitic Mange (Ireland) Order was passed in compliance with the wishes of local bodies who made representations as to the prevalence of Parasitic Mange in horses, and desired that the disease might be scheduled under the Diseases of Animals Acts.

The Order came into operation on the 21st August, 1899. Between that date and the 31st December, only 57 outbreaks have been reported—a number which cannot be taken as accurately representing the extent to which the disease exists.

When the provisions of the Order become more widely known, a larger number of cases may, perhaps, be brought under notice.

CATTLE IN IRELAND.

It appears from the latest published Returns of Live Stock, that in the year 1899 the number of Cattle in the country was 4,507,372, being an increase of 20,323 on the number in the year 1893. Only once in the past twenty-five years has this total been exceeded. In the year 1892 the estimated number of Cattle in Ireland was 4,531,125. The lowest returns during the same period were for the year 1880, when the number was 3,921,517.

It is satisfactory to record that no disease dealt with in the Diseases of Animals Acts or in the Orders in Council appeared among the Irish herds during the year 1899, with the exception of two outbreaks of Anthrax, which were reported from the County Antrim, in which only a few Cattle were involved. The necessary local action was taken, under the advice and supervision of the Veterinary Department, in each instance, and the disease did not spread.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

The returns of Pleuro-Pneumonia are again blank. Ireland has now been free from this disease for a period of over seven years. This gratifying result has been justly regarded as a great boon to cattle-owners, who had for very many years suffered seriously from the ravages of the disease, which was so widely prevalent, particularly among dairy cattle.

Long continued local efforts having failed to eradicate the disease, the Legislature was finally appealed to for more extensive powers, and in the year 1890 the Contagious Diseases (Animals) (Pleuro-Pneumonia) Act was passed, which enabled the Central Authorities (the Board of Agriculture in Great Britain and the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council in Ireland) to slaughter not only affected Cattle, but also those suspected of the disease, as well as any others that were regarded as having been in any way exposed to the infection of Pleuro-Pneumonia, and to pay compensation to the owners out of monies voted by Parliament.

This Act came into force on the 1st September, 1890, and in a little over two years the disease was eradicated in Ireland. The date of the last recorded outbreak was the 26th September, 1892.

During that period 10,184 Cattle were slaughtered—1,093 of these were found on *post-mortem* examination to be affected with Pleuro-Pneumonia. The compensation paid to owners amounted to £134,581 6s. 6d.; the salvage on carcasses was £63,155 0s. 7d.; leaving £71,426 5s. 11d. as the net expenditure in compensation.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

Ireland has been free from this disease for a period of about sixteen years. In January, 1883, Foot-and-Mouth Disease was last introduced from Great Britain, and in the course of a few months it spread widely over the country, no less than twenty counties becoming infected. Very energetic and stringent measures were taken by the Department to eradicate the disease, and their efforts were ultimately crowned with complete success. The final outbreak occurred in March, 1884.

During the period of the existence of the disease, 3,541 separate outbreaks occurred, and the large number of 115,641 animals were attacked. Although the deaths among the affected animals were comparatively few, very serious losses ensued to owners of animals from the deterioration of their stock in consequence of the disease.

Since 1884 Foot-and-Mouth Disease has more than once been introduced into Great Britain from foreign countries, but in each instance it was suppressed in a comparatively short time. Notification of the first appearance of the disease on these occasions was at once given to the Veterinary Department by the Board of Agriculture in Great Britain. Prompt measures of precaution were thereupon taken by the Department to guard against the introduction of the disease, and Ireland has fortunately enjoyed since 1884 complete immunity from this much-dreaded pest.

During the year 1899, ten reports were received of the supposed occurrences of outbreaks of the disease in various parts of Ireland, but investigation showed that these reports were wholly without foundation.

SWINE FEVER.

The work of combating Swine Fever has throughout the year engaged the active attention of the Veterinary Department.

The methods followed in dealing with the disease have been the same generally as in the past few years, viz., the careful investigation of all reported cases; the slaughter, where the disease is actually found to have existed, of all swine in the same herd, as well as of any on other premises that may on inquiry be deemed to have been brought within the range of infection; and, finally, the thorough cleansing and disinfection of all premises on which diseased swine are found to have been kept.

The following are the particulars of the number of outbreaks confirmed year by year in the quinquennial period ended 1899:—

Year.	Outbreaks confirmed.
1895,	3,045
1896,	723
1897,	421
1898,	319
1899,	321

It will be seen that the low level of recorded outbreaks reached in 1898 has been practically maintained in 1899, and this notwithstanding the fact that in the latter year the stock of swine kept in the country was greater than in the former by almost 110,000 head, the numbers being 1,253,912 in 1898, and 1,363,311 in 1899.

The very infectious nature of Swine Fever renders the work of suppressing the disease specially difficult, and there is, therefore, definite encouragement in finding that it is now so far held in check that for the past two years the outbreaks recorded throughout the whole of Ireland have averaged less than one per day among a pig population of more than a million and a quarter.

During the year the Veterinary Inspectors employed by the Department inquired into 2,951 reports of supposed Swine Fever outbreaks, but in by far the greater number of these cases careful investigation disproved the existence of the disease; and, as already indicated, the total number of actual Swine Fever outbreaks recorded for the year finally reached 321 only. In connection with these 321 outbreaks, 5,863 swine were slaughtered, of which almost 20 per cent. were found on post-mortem examination to have contracted the infection of the disease.

As a further precaution against the possible dissemination of infection through the movement of swine in the course of trade, the Department has suggested to the Local Authorities that it would be a prudent course to make regulations under the powers conferred on them by the Swine Fever Order of 1897, requiring the periodical cleansing and disinfection of swine-dealers' premises, on which swine gathered by such dealers from various localities are temporarily rested prior to being dispersed again by sale or otherwise. A number of the Local Authorities have already adopted this suggestion, and others will, it is hoped, do so at an early date.

RABIES.

There has been a gratifying decrease in the number of cases of Rabies during the year 1899.

Rabies was first scheduled as a disease under the Diseases of Animals Acts in 1886 when an Order in Council was passed enabling the then existing Local Authorities under those Acts (the Boards of Guardians, 159 in number) to, amongst other things, make regulations for the Muzzling of Dogs.

The Magistrates in the 608 Petty Sessions Districts in Ireland, and about 119 other Local Authorities of boroughs, towns, and townships, also had power under the Dogs Act of 1871, when a case of Rabies or suspected Rabies was found within their jurisdiction, to make regulations for placing restrictions on dogs not under control.

There was, however, little concert among these numerous Local Authorities in the exercise of the various powers vested in them, while there was considerable overlapping of authority, resulting in conflicting and confusing—however well-intentioned—regulations, which caused much inconvenience and annoyance, and proved of little or no utility in effecting a permanent reduction of the disease.

This very unsatisfactory state of things continued for many years. In 1896, however, a Committee was appointed to inquire into the working of the Laws relating to Dogs in the United Kingdom. That Committee, after hearing a considerable amount of evidence, unanimously concluded that efficient muzzling was the only practicable means of exterminating Rabies.

As a result of their recommendations, an Order in Council was passed in 1897, which came into force on the 1st July of that year, requiring that dogs in or on public places throughout the whole of Ireland should be efficiently muzzled with a cage muzzle so constructed as to render it impossible for the dog to bite any person or animal, but not so as to prevent it from breathing freely or lapping water.

The disease has since steadily decreased, as will be seen by the following figures:—

Half-year from 1st July, 1897, to 31st December, 1897,	162 recorded cases.
Whole year, 1898,	132 "
Whole year, 1899,	92 "

being a decrease of 40 cases as compared with the year 1898, and 70 cases as compared with the second half-year of 1897. It may be mentioned that, during the first half-year of 1897, before the Muzzling Order was in force, the number of cases recorded was 335.

In the year 1899, to which the present Return relates, 441 reports of supposed outbreaks of Rabies were received in this Department from the Police, and formed the subject of inquiry by the Veterinary Inspectors of the Local Authorities, and also by the Departmental Veterinary Inspectors whenever there was any reason for suspecting that Rabies existed.

In 109 of the suspected cases the heads of the animals were transmitted to Dublin for experimental examination by the Pathologist employed for the purpose, and who is not in any way officially connected with the Department. The result was that Rabies was confirmed in 59 instances.

These experimental investigations have been carried out for the Department since July, 1895. Between that date and the close of 1899, 437 investigations have been made, and the total number of confirmations of the disease was 191.

Out of 441 supposed outbreaks inquired into during 1899, only 92 have been recorded as cases of Rabies.

Two hundred and seventy-nine dogs were destroyed as having been bitten by rabid or suspected dogs, or as having been otherwise exposed to infection.

During the year the Police seized 4,924 stray or unmuzzled dogs; 3,886 seized dogs were destroyed; 415 were claimed; 624 were sold; and 49 died.

There were during the year 26,028 Police prosecutions for breaches of the requirements of the Muzzling Order.

The precautions taken since September, 1897, against the introduction of Rabies from abroad by the prohibition of the importation of dogs, except under special licence, containing strict conditions as to detention of the imported dogs in an approved place of isolation for a maximum period of six months, if deemed necessary, still continue in force. Forty-five such dogs were brought into Ireland during the year, nearly all of which were first landed at a port in Great Britain (where similar provisions as to importation of dogs from abroad are in operation) and then moved to this country.

The decrease in Rabies has enabled the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council to relieve a large portion of the country from the Muzzling Order. Between 15th September and the 31st December the Order was withdrawn from twenty counties and three county boroughs, and it is probable that other counties will soon be exempted.

GLANDERS.

At no period during the last twenty years has Glanders existed to any marked extent in Ireland.

Only 9 outbreaks of Glanders occurred during 1899. Five of these were in the City of Belfast. Four outbreaks took place in Belfast in 1898, and there is reason to believe that the disease was introduced from infected districts in Great Britain. The Belfast Local Authority have taken very energetic steps for dealing with the disease by slaughtering affected or suspected animals; subjecting to the Mallein test, with owners' consent, animals ascertained to have been in contact with those diseased, and slaughtering in cases in which the consequent reaction warrants such a course; closing the public drinking-troughs, and effectually cleansing and disinfecting the infected places and the city car-stands, &c. It is to be hoped that their action will produce the desired result; but in view of the unrestricted importation of horses, both from Great Britain and from foreign countries, it is impossible to guard against the likelihood of a re-introduction of the disease.

During 1899 6,865 horses were landed in Ireland.

SHEEP-SCAB.

There can be little doubt that this disease is widely prevalent. During 1899 543 outbreaks were reported, as compared with 527 outbreaks in 1898; but, as mentioned in previous Returns, there is strong reason to believe that the reports which reach the Department give no trustworthy indication of the real extent of the distribution of the disease. In numerous instances owners fail to report the existence of the disease to the Police, either through carelessness or culpable neglect, as it is difficult to believe that, after the lapse of so many years since Sheep-Scab has been a scheduled disease, ignorance of the statutory requirements with regard to the notification of the disease prevails to any large extent. In a very considerable number of cases last year the disease was discovered by the Police or by the Veterinary Inspectors of the Local Authorities in traveling about their districts, and the owners have been prosecuted for their neglect to give notice of the existence of the disease.

It is a regrettable fact that there is such apathy on the part of sheep-owners as regards the treatment of their sheep when scab appears among them. The disease is often allowed to linger in a flock for a long time owing to the absolute neglect of owners to take ordinary precautions for the isolation of affected animals and for their proper remedial treatment.

In November, 1898, a new Order relating to Sheep Scab was issued with a view to enable the Local Authority to deal more effectively with the disease. Under this Order the Inspectors of Local Authorities are required to secure, where practicable, the isolation of all diseased or suspected sheep, as well as of those that may have been exposed to infection.

The particular method of cleansing and disinfection to be adopted in cases of the disease is also definitely prescribed in the Order, instead of, as before, being left discretionary with Local Authorities.

The responsibility is also directly imposed upon the owner of diseased sheep of having not only the affected sheep, but also those which have been in contact with the affected animals, properly dipped or dressed when called upon to do so by written requisition of the Inspector of the Local Authority, and the process is to be carried out to the Inspector's satisfaction.

Extensive powers are also conferred upon Local Authorities with the view of protecting their districts from the introduction of disease from other localities, and also for dealing with outbreaks of Sheep-Scab that may occur in markets or fairs.

Circular letters were addressed to the Local Authorities in the years 1898 and 1899, respectively, urging them to make arrangements—where such did not previously exist—for the Veterinary Inspection of sheep exposed at fairs or markets in their districts. Many Local Authorities acted on the suggestion made to them in this respect, and with useful results, as a considerable number of cases of Sheep-Scab were detected by means of these inspections.

If the powers conferred by the Sheep-Scab Order were fully exercised, and if exemplary penalties were imposed on persons found guilty of the serious offence of concealing the existence of the disease, a very marked improvement would soon be effected in the condition of the country so far as this disease is concerned.

ANIMAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

The usual statistical tables as to the animals exported from and imported into Ireland are printed in this Return. 772,272 cattle, 871,953 sheep, 688,553 swine, and 42,007 horses were exported to Great Britain in the year. 722 cattle, 3,925 sheep, 7 swine, and 135 horses were also exported to the Isle of Man.

All the cattle, sheep, and swine were, before shipment, inspected by the Veterinary Inspectors employed by the Department and stationed at the ports in Ireland, and on being certified to be free from any of the diseases scheduled under the Diseases of Animals Acts and the Orders in Council were then licensed for exportation.

This system of Portal Veterinary Inspection has been in force for over a quarter of a century.

The imports of animals into Ireland are small as compared with the exports. During 1899 651 cattle, 39,385 sheep, 9 swine, and 6,596 horses were imported from Great Britain and the Isle of Man; 21 horses were imported from Canada, and 243 horses from Iceland.

The importation of cattle, sheep, and swine is only permitted under certain specified conditions applicable to each class of animals, and they are subjected to Veterinary examination on arrival at the port of entry in Ireland before being allowed to be landed.

TRANSIT.

The provisions relating to the transit of animals, both by land and sea, are contained in the Animals (Transit and General) (Ireland) Order of 1895, which is printed in Section 1 of this Return. The duty of the supervision of the arrangements made to give effect to these provisions occupied a large share of the attention of the Departmental Officers during the course of the year. The Travelling Inspectors paid frequent visits to the ports from which animals are exported and to the railway cattle stations throughout the country, in order to see in what manner the requirements of the Transit Order were carried out by those responsible, and to bring under the notice of the Department instances of default or neglect, for such action as might be necessary according to the circumstances of each case.

Constant inspections were made of the cattle-carrying vessels by the Travelling Inspectors and by the Inspectors stationed at the various ports. The stock-yards and lairs used for animals prior to shipment were also under continual supervision.

The regulations as to the cleansing and disinfection of the vessels, stock-yards, and lairages at the ports seem to have been on the whole well carried out, and the same observation may, speaking generally, be said to apply to the railway pens and trucks, although several serious instances of neglect of these regulations on the part of railway companies came under the notice of the Department, and were duly dealt with.

Many suggestions were made by the Department to the railway companies during the year for the purpose of securing increased facilities for the reception, accommodation, and conveyance of stock, in such matters as the structural alteration of loading banks, the provision of guiding appliances for entrainment, the erection of control gates to minimise ill-usage and overcrowding of animals on loading banks on the occasion of fairs, the improvement of the water-supply for animals and of the ventilation and battening of trucks. As a rule the companies have shown themselves willing to adopt the suggestions made to them.

It is satisfactory to find that in the construction of new rolling stock effect has been given to many of the leading recommendations as to cattle trucks contained in the Report of the Committee on Inland Transit issued in 1898, to which reference was made in the last published Return of this Department. One of these recommendations, however, viz., the attachment of screw couplings to all cattle trucks, has not yet been acted upon to any large extent, the companies having deferred full consideration of the matter pending the result of the inquiry of the Royal Commission appointed last year to investigate the causes of Accidents to Railway Servants. The Report of the Commission has only just been published.

As in previous years, the Departmental Travelling Inspectors have paid numerous visits to the more important fairs held in different parts of the country. Their attendance at the railway stations, from which large numbers of animals are entrained on such occasions, has had a beneficial effect in diminishing the abuse of stock and in stopping overcrowding in cattle trucks.

Much valuable assistance has been afforded by the Police at the fairs and at the loading stations in preventing cruelty. In the most flagrant cases of wanton ill-treatment that came under notice prosecutions followed.

The custom which prevails in so many country towns of holding the fairs in the public streets largely contributes to the ill-usage of animals. On such occasions the traffic becomes entirely congested, and in the efforts to force the different lots of animals along the overcrowded thoroughfares on their way to the railway stations and elsewhere, the animals are subjected to much ill-treatment.

For this unsatisfactory state of things there will be no adequate remedy until proper places for the holding of fairs are provided, suitably fitted for the accommodation of stock.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT,

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE,

DUBLIN CASTLE,

January, 1900.

(I)—ORDERS in force on the 31st December, 1899.

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4th December,	Do, do, do, Sligo, Drogheda West, and Tobacconary Poor Law Unions,	11
8th "	Prescribing the method of appointment of Veterinary Inspector for United District of Sligo, Drogheda West and Tobacconary Poor Law Unions,	11
1880.		
21st July,	Forming the Poor Law Unions of Dungarvan and Kilmacshomna into an United District for purposes of Inspection,	11
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1895.		
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1898.		
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2nd March,	The Officers of Local Authorities (Ireland) Order of 1898,	25
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2nd August,	Withdrawal of Muzzling of Dogs (Ireland) Order of 1897 from certain Districts,	30
16th October,	Do, do, do, do, do,	30
21st November,	Do, do, do, do, do,	31

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland
MARLBOROUGH.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 25th day of November, 1878.

2. In this Order "the Act of 1878," means "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878."

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1878.

3. The several Poor Law Unions hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

Castlebar Poor Law Union,
Newport Poor Law Union,
Westport Poor Law Union,

shall be, and the same are hereby united into a District for the purposes of inspection, under the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
this 15th day of November, 1878.

J. T. BALL, C.	M. MORRIS.
JAMES LOWTHER.	HENRY O'NEILL.
J. D. FITZGERALD.	EDWARD GIBSON.
J. A. LAMSON.	

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.
MARLBOROUGH.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 15th day of December, 1878.

2. In this Order "the Act of 1878," means "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878."

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1878.

3. The several Poor Law Unions as hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

Sligo Poor Law Union,
Dromore West Poor Law Union,
Tobacco-cum Poor Law Union,

shall be, and the same are hereby united into a District for the purposes of inspection, under the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
this 4th day of December, 1878.

J. T. BALL, C.	H. LAW.
HUGHES EYRE CHATTERTON.	R. DEASY.
J. MICHAEL, G.	JAMES LOWTHER.
EDWARD GIBSON.	

By the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland
MARLBOROUGH.

WHEREAS, by an Order in Council, duly made under the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and dated the 4th day of December, 1878, the several Poor Law Unions hereinafter mentioned, that is to say,

Sligo Poor Law Union,
Tobacco-cum Poor Law Union,
Dromore West Poor Law Union,

have been united into a district for the purposes of inspection under the said Act:

Now, therefore, We, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, in exercise and execution of the powers in that behalf vested in Us by and under the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us therein, do hereby order and direct that the Local Authorities of the said several Unions shall appoint and keep appointed a Veterinary Inspector for the said united district, and that for the purpose of making such appointment, each of the said Local Authorities shall nominate three of its members and that the members of the said several Local Authorities so nominated shall form a joint committee, of which committee seven members shall form a quorum; and the said Veterinary Inspector shall be appointed by the majority of the members of such committee present, at a meeting to be called for the purpose of making such appointment.

And We hereby further order and direct that the said Inspector shall, in and throughout the said united district, have and perform, in addition to all other powers and duties conferred on a Veterinary Inspector under the said Act, all the powers and duties which, under the said Act, or under the Officers of Local Authorities (Ireland) Order of 1878, might or ought to be had and performed by an Inspector appointed by a Local Authority, and the remuneration of the said Inspector shall be a salary of £100 per annum and his cost of travelling, and the several Unions included in the said united district shall contribute towards the payment of the said salary in proportion to the net annual valuations thereof respectively, and that the said cost of travelling shall be paid by the Union for which the duty in respect of which such cost shall be incurred shall have been performed.

Dated at Dublin Castle, this 5th day of
December, 1878.

By His Grace's command,
HENRY ROBINSON.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of
Ireland.

CARFARVON.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 1th day of August, 1880.

2. In this Order "the Act of 1878," means "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878."

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1878.

3. The several Poor Law Unions hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

Dungarvan Poor Law Union,
Kilmacshommas Poor Law Union,

shall be, and the same are hereby united into a District for the purposes of inspection under the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
this 29th day of July, 1880.

Ashbourne, G.	W. H. F. COGAN.
M. MORRIS.	HUGHES EYRE CHATTERTON.
Thos. Steele, Genl.	

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

Interpretation.

CARNARVON.

WHEREAS, by an Order in Council, duly made under the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and dated the 29th day of July, 1885, the Poor Law Unions hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

Dungarvan Poor Law Union,
Kilmacshomus Poor Law Union,

have been united into a District for the purposes of inspection under the said Act:

Now, therefore, We, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, in exercise and execution of the powers in that behalf vested in Us by and under the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every power enabling Us thereto, do hereby appoint Mr. N. J. Power, M.R.C.V.S., to the office of Veterinary Inspector for the said United District:

And We hereby further order and direct that the said Inspector shall in and throughout the said united district, have and perform, in addition to all other powers and duties conferred on a Veterinary Inspector under the said Act, all the powers and duties which under the said Act, or under the Animals (Ireland) Order, might, or ought to be had and performed by an Inspector appointed by a Local Authority, and the remuneration of the said Inspector shall be a salary of £135 per annum, including travelling expenses, of which salary the Dungarvan Union shall contribute the sum of £80 per annum; and the Kilmacshomus Union the sum of £55 per annum.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 7th day of August, 1885.

By His Excellency's Command,

W. S. B. KAYE.

THE GLANDERS OR FARCY (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1893.

By the Lords Justice and Privy Council in Ireland.

S. WALKER, C.

WOLSELEY, Genl.

WE, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1892, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Order may be cited as The Gladders or Farcy (Ireland) Order of 1893.

Extent.

2. This Order extends to the whole of Ireland.

Commencement.

3. This Order shall commence to take effect from and immediately after the 16th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

Gladders and Farcy.

4. For the purposes of this Order disease means gladders, and includes that form of gladders which is commonly known as farcy, and diseased or suspected means affected with or suspected of being affected with gladders (including farcy).

5. In this Order—

The Act of 1878 means the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878:

The Act of 1886 means the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1886:

The Acts of 1878 to 1892 mean the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1892:

Carcase means the carcase of a horse, ass, or mule, and part of such a carcase, and the flesh, bones, hide, skin, hoofs, offal, or other part of a horse, ass, or mule, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof:

Fodder means hay or other substance commonly used for food of horses, asses, or mules:

Litter means straw or other substance commonly used for bedding or otherwise for or about horses, asses, or mules:

Article, except where it is otherwise expressed, means Article of this Order:

Other terms have the same meaning and scope as in the Act of 1878.

Revocation.

6. The Order described in the Schedule to this Order to the extent described in the said Schedule is hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked; provided that such revocation shall not affect the past operation of the parts of the Order hereby revoked, or invalidate or make unlawful anything done under the parts of the Order hereby revoked, or affect any licence granted or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued thereunder before the commencement of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under, the parts of the Order hereby revoked before the commencement of this Order.

Extension of certain Sections of Acts of 1878 and 1886.

7. Horses, asses, and mules shall be animals, and gladders, including farcy, shall be a disease, for the purposes of the following sections of the Act of 1878 and the Act of 1886 (namely):

Section thirty of the Act of 1878 (slaughter and compensation);

Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878 (notice of disease);

Section thirty-two of the Act of 1878 (Orders);

Section fifty of the Act of 1878 (powers of police);

Section fifty-one of the Act of 1878 (powers of inspector);

Section fifty-two of the Act of 1878 (detention of vessels);

Section fifty-three of the Act of 1878 (carcases washed ashore);

Section six of the Act of 1886 (slaughter);

Section eleven of the Act of 1886 (carcases washed ashore);

and of all other sections of those Acts containing provisions relative to or consequent on the provision of those sections, including such sections as provided for offences and procedure.

Notice of Gladders or Farcy.

8. (1).—Every person having or having had in his possession or under his charge any diseased horse, ass, or mule shall, with all practicable speed, give notice of the fact of the horse, ass, or mule being or having been so diseased to a constable of the police district wherein the diseased horse, ass, or mule is or was.

(2.) The constable receiving such notice shall forth with give information of the receipt by him of the notice to an Inspector of the Local Authority, and to the Local Authority.

Duty of Inspector to act immediately.

9. An Inspector of the Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of disease, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of disease, shall proceed with all practicable speed to the place where the disease, according to the information received by him, exists, or is suspected to exist, and shall there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties by or under the Acts of 1878 to 1891, and any Order made thereunder, conferred and imposed on him as Inspector.

Public Warning as to Existence of Glanders or Farcy.

10.—(1.) The Local Authority may, if they think fit, give public warning by placards, advertisement, or otherwise, of the existence of disease in any stable, building, field, or other place, with or without any particular description thereof, as they think fit, and may continue to do so during the existence of the disease, and, in case of a stable, building, or other like place, until the same has been cleansed and disinfected.

(2.) It shall not be lawful for any person (without authority or excuse) to remove or deface any such placard.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Movement of Horses, Asses, or Mules for Glanders or Farcy.

11.—(1.) Any Local Authority may make such Regulations as they think fit for the following purposes, or any of them:

- (a.) for prohibiting or regulating the movement into, in, or out of any stable, building, field, or other place of any diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule, or for marking any such horse, ass, or mule;
- (b.) for prohibiting or regulating the movement into or out of any stable, building, field, or other place in which glanders or farcy exists, of any horse, ass, or mule which has been in the same stable, building, field, or other place, or otherwise in contact with any diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule, or which has been otherwise exposed to the infection of glanders or farcy; and
- (c.) for regulating the taking out of any stable, building, field, or other place of any fodder, litter, or other thing that has been in contact with or used for or about any diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule;

but nothing in any such Regulation shall authorize movement in contravention of any provision of any Order in Council for the time being in force; and a Regulation under paragraph (b.) of this Article shall operate so long only as any horse, ass, or mule, which in the judgment of the Local Authority is diseased, remains in the stable, building, field or other place to which the Regulation refers, and, in case of a stable, building, or other like place, until the Regulations of the Local Authority as to cleansing and disinfection have been complied with, by the owner or occupier of such premises.

(2.) The power to make Regulations under this Article shall be exercised only by the Local Authority or their Executive Committee, and shall not be delegated to any other Committee or Sub-Committee.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Cleansing and Disinfecting in Glanders or Farcy.

12.—(1.) Any Local Authority may make such Regulations as they think fit for the following purposes, or any of them:

- (a.) for providing for the cleansing and disinfection of places used by, and of utensils, managers, feeding-troughs, pens, hurdles, or other things used for or about any diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule;
- (b.) for providing for the cleansing and disinfection of vans or carts or other vehicles used for carrying any diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule on land otherwise than on a railway;
- (c.) for prescribing the mode in which such cleansing and such disinfection are to be effected; and
- (d.) for providing that such places, utensils, managers, feeding-troughs, pens, hurdles, or other things, vans, carts, or other vehicles should be cleansed and disinfected at the expense of the Local Authority, or of the owner, lessee, or occupier thereof.

(2.) If any person fails to cleanse and disinfect any place, or any utensil, manager, feeding-trough, pen, hurdle, or other thing, or any van, cart, or other vehicle, in accordance with any such Regulation, it shall be lawful for the Local Authority, without prejudice to the recovery of any penalty for the infringement of such Regulation, to cause such place, or such utensil, manager, feeding-trough, pen, hurdle, or other thing, or such van, cart, or other vehicle to be cleansed and disinfected, and to recover the expenses of such cleansing and disinfection from such person summarily.

(3.) The power to make regulations under this Article shall be exercised only by the Local Authority or their Executive Committee, and shall not be delegated to any other Committee or Sub-Committee.

Occupiers and Owners to give facilities for Cleansing, &c.

13. Where the power of causing any place or any utensil, manager, feeding-trough, pen, hurdle, or other thing, or any van, cart, or other vehicle to be cleansed and disinfected under this Order is exercised by a Local Authority, the occupier or owner thereof shall give all reasonable facilities for that purpose.

Prohibition to expose or move Horses, Asses, or Mules, affected with, or suspected of, Glanders or Farcy.

14. It shall not be lawful for any person—

- (a.) to expose a diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule in a market or fair, or in a sale yard, or other public or private place where horses are commonly exposed for sale;
- (b.) to place a diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule in a lair or other place adjacent to or connected with a market or a fair, or where horses are commonly placed before exposure for sale;
- (c.) to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, a diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule, on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel;
- (d.) to carry, lead, or drive, or cause to be carried, led, or driven, except in the case provided for by Regulation A of the next following Article, a diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule on a highway or thoroughfare;
- (e.) to place or keep a diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced, or in a field adjoining a highway unless that field is

so fenced or situate that animals therein cannot in any manner come in contact with any horse, ass, or mule passing along that highway or grazing on the sides thereof;

- (f.) to graze a diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule on pasture, being on the sides of a highway; or
- (g.) to allow a diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule to stray on a highway or thoroughfare, or on the sides thereof, or on common or unclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced.

Proceedings in case of contravention of last preceding Article.

15. (1.)—Where a horse, ass, or mule is exposed or otherwise dealt with in contravention of the last preceding Article, the Inspector of the Local Authority or other officer appointed by them in that behalf shall seize and remove and detain it, and it shall be dealt with in accordance with the following Regulations (namely):

(Regulation A.—Diseased Horses, Asses, or Mules.)

(i.) If the horse, ass, or mule is diseased the Local Authority shall cause it to be forthwith slaughtered; and, if not slaughtered at the place where it is seized, it may be moved under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority to the nearest available horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard to be there slaughtered; and that Inspector or other officer shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter thereof of the horse, ass, or mule, and shall report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there; and

(Regulation B.—Suspected Horses, Asses, or Mules.)

(ii.) If suspected, the horse, ass, or mule so seized shall be dealt with as follows:

(iii.) The suspected horse, ass, or mule so seized may be slaughtered by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof at the place where it is seized; or

(iv.) The suspected horse, ass, or mule so seized may be moved by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof with a Licence of the Inspector to the nearest available horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered; in which latter case the following provisions shall apply:

(v.) The Licence shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer.

(vi.) The Licence shall specify the horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard to which the suspected horse, ass, or mule is to be moved for slaughter, and it shall not be moved to any other horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard or place.

(vii.) The suspected horse, ass, or mule so moved shall be moved to the specified horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter thereof of the horse, ass, or mule, and shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there.

(viii.) If the movement is to be into the District of another Local Authority, there must also be a Licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned Licence; which second Licence must be granted before the horse, ass, or mule is moved into the District of that other Local Authority.

(ix.) The suspected horse, ass, or mule so moved into the District of that other Local Authority shall be moved to the specified horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose District it is moved; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter thereof of the

horse, ass, or mule, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the slaughter there; or

(x.) The suspected horse, ass, or mule, if not slaughtered as aforesaid, shall be moved, in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority, to some convenient and isolated place, and shall be there kept for such time as the Local Authority think expedient, subject, however, to the horse, ass, or mule being there slaughtered at any time by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof.

(xi.) If the suspected horse, ass, or mule so seized, moved, and detained, but not slaughtered as aforesaid, proves, while in such isolated place, to be diseased, it shall be dealt with in the same manner and be subject to the same provisions in all respects as if it had been so diseased at the time when it was seized and detained by such Inspector or other officer.

(Disinfection in these Cases.)

(3.) In case of a diseased horse, ass, or mule being seized in accordance with the provisions of this Article, it shall not be lawful for the Market Authority or the owner or occupier of such other place or any person to again use or allow to be used, for horses, asses, or mules, that portion of the market or other place where the diseased horse, ass, or mule was found, unless and until a Veterinary Inspector has certified that the portion has been, as far as practicable, cleaned and disinfected.

Expenses.

16. The Local Authority may recover the expenses of the execution by them or by their Inspector or other officer of the provisions of the last preceding Article from the owner of the horse, ass, or mule seized, or from the consignee or consignee thereof, who may recover the same from the owner summarily.

Removal of dung or other Things.

17. It shall not be lawful for any person to send a cart, or animal to be sent or carried, on a railway, canal, river or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel, or on a highway or thoroughfare, any dung, fodder, or litter that has been in any place in contact with or used about a diseased horse, ass, or mule, except with a Licence of the Local Authority for the District in which such place is situate, granted on a certificate of an Inspector of the Local Authority certifying that the thing moved has been, as far as practicable, disinfected.

Slaughter and Compensation in Glanders or Farcy.

18. (1.)—A Local Authority may if they think fit and when required by the Lord Lieutenant shall cause to be slaughtered—

(a.) any diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule; and

(b.) any horse, ass, or mule being or having been in the same field, stable, shed, or other place, or otherwise in contact with any diseased horse, ass, or mule, or being or having been in any way exposed to the infection of disease.

(2.) The Local Authority shall out of Union Fund pay compensation as follows for any horse, ass, or mule slaughtered under this Article—

(a.) where the horse, ass, or mule slaughtered was diseased the compensation shall be one-half of its value immediately before it became so diseased; but so that the compensation do not exceed any such case exceed twenty pounds, and

(b.) in every other case the compensation shall be the value of the horse, ass, or mule immediately before it was slaughtered.

(3.) Provided, that if the owner of the horse, ass, or mule gives notice in writing to the Local Authority, or their Inspector or other officer, that he objects to the horse, ass, or mule being slaughtered, it shall not

be lawful for the Local Authority to cause that horse, ass, or mule to be slaughtered except with the further special authority of the Lord Lieutenant first obtained.

Ascertainment of Value for Compensation in Ireland.

19.—(i.) Where in Ireland a horse, ass, or mule is slaughtered by order of a Local Authority under this Order, the Local Authority shall, within fourteen days after the slaughter, give to the owner of the animal notice in writing of the valuation thereof made by them.

(ii.) If within six days after the receipt of that notice the owner does not give to the Local Authority or their Inspector a counter notice in writing, stating in effect that he disputes the valuation made by the Local Authority, the compensation shall be paid on that valuation.

(iii.) If the owner gives such a notice, then the question of the value of the animal shall by virtue of this Article stand referred to the arbitration of a single arbitrator, who shall make his award ready for delivery within seven days after he is appointed, and the provisions of the Common Law Procedure Amendment Act (Ireland), 1856, shall apply to the reference and arbitration.

(iv.) If a higher valuation is awarded than the valuation made by the Local Authority, then the Local Authority shall pay the cost of the reference and award and all costs incurred by the owner with respect to the arbitration when ascertained, but otherwise the costs of the reference and award and all costs incurred by the Local Authority with respect to the arbitration when ascertained as aforesaid may be deducted by the Local Authority from the sum payable to the owner as compensation under the award.

Withholding of Compensation.

20.—(1.) A Local Authority may, if they think fit, withhold, either wholly or partially, compensation in respect of a horse, ass, or mule slaughtered by their order under this Order, where the animal was in their opinion diseased at the time of its being brought into their district.

(2.) A Local Authority before determining, under subsection seven of section thirty of the Act of 1878, or under this Article, to withhold, either wholly or partially, compensation or other payment in respect of a horse, ass, or mule slaughtered by their order under this Order, shall give to the owner of the horse, ass, or mule an opportunity of making representations to them respecting the facts and circumstances of the case, and shall consider the same.

Record of Slaughter.

21. The provisions of Article 142 (*Record of Slaughter*) of the Animals (Ireland) Order shall apply to the case of any horse, ass, or mule slaughtered under this Order.

Disposal of Carcasses.

22.—(1.) The carcass of every horse, ass, or mule that was diseased at the time when it died or was slaughtered shall be disposed of by the Local Authority as follows:

(i.) Either the Local Authority shall cause the carcass to be buried as soon as possible in its skin in some proper place, and to be covered with a sufficient quantity of quicklime or other disinfectant, and with not less than six feet of earth:

(ii.) Or the Local Authority may, if authorized by Licence of the Lord Lieutenant, cause the carcass to be destroyed, under the inspection of the Local Authority, in the mode following: The carcass shall be disinfected, and shall then

be taken, in charge of an officer of the Local Authority, to a horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard approved for the purpose by the Lord Lieutenant, or other place so approved, and shall be there destroyed by exposure to a high temperature, or by chemical agents.

(2.) With a view to the execution of the foregoing provisions of this Article the Local Authority may make such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the removal of any carcass, or for securing the burial or destruction of the same: Provided that the power to make Regulations under this Article shall be exercised only by the Local Authority or their Executive Committee and shall not be delegated to any other Committee or Sub-Committee.

(3.) Where under this Article a Local Authority cause a carcass to be buried, they shall first cause its skin to be so slashed as to be useless.

(4.) A Local Authority may cause or allow a carcass to be taken into the District of another Local Authority to be buried or destroyed, with the previous consent of that Local Authority or with a Licence in that behalf of the Lord Lieutenant but not otherwise.

Digging up Carcasses of Horses, Asses, or Mules, Buried on Account of Glanders or Farcy.

23. It shall not be lawful for any person, except with the Licence of the Lord Lieutenant, to dig up, or cause to be dug up, the carcass of any horse, ass, or mule that has been buried on account of being diseased.

Weekly Returns as to Glanders or Farcy.

24. Where an Inspector of a Local Authority finds glanders or farcy in his District, he shall forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, on a form provided by the Privy Council, with all particulars therein required, and shall continue to so make a return thereof on the Saturday of every week until the disease has ceased.

General Provisions as to Regulations of Local Authority.

25.—(1.) Every Local Authority shall forthwith send to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, a copy of every Regulation made by them under this Order.

(2.) If the Privy Council are satisfied on inquiry with respect to any Regulation of a Local Authority made under this Order that the same is of too restrictive a character, or otherwise objectionable, and direct the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

Production of Licences; Names and Addresses.

26.—(1.) Every person in charge of any horse, ass, or mule being moved, where, under any Regulation of a Local Authority made under this Order, a Movement Licence is necessary, shall, on demand of a Justice, or of a constable, or of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority, produce and show to him the Licence, if any, authorizing the movement, and shall allow it to be read and a copy of or extract from it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(2.) Every person so in charge shall, on demand as aforesaid, give his name and address to the Justice, or constable, or Inspector or other officer.

Exemption of Army Department.

27. Nothing in this Order applies to horses, asses, or mules kept in stables of military barracks or camps under the command and supervision of the Army Veterinary Medical Department.

Offences.

28.—(1.) If any horse, ass, or mule, or the carcass of any horse, ass, or mule, is moved in contravention of a Regulation of a Local Authority made under this Order or of the conditions of a Movement Licence thereunder, the owner of such horse, ass, or mule, or carcass, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying such horse, ass, or mule, or carcass, and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(2.) If a horse, ass, or mule is not marked as required by a Regulation of a Local Authority made under this Order, the owner, consignee, or the person for the time being in charge thereof, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(3.) If any person, with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order, by clipping, or washing, or in any other manner takes out, effaces, or obliterates, or attempts to take out, efface, or obliterate, any such mark clipped, painted, or stamped on any

horse, ass, or mule, the person doing the same, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the same to be done, and the owner of the horse, ass, or mule, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(4.) If anything is omitted to be done as required by a Regulation of a Local Authority made under this Order, the owner and the lessee and the occupier of any place or thing in or in respect of which—and the person using the van, cart, or other vehicle in which—in the case may be) the same is omitted, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(5.) If a person in charge of any horse, ass, or mule being moved, where, under a Regulation of a Local Authority made under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, on demand made under this Order, fails to give his true name and address, or gives a false name or address, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
this 7th day of January, 1895.

W. M. Johnson. William O'Brien.
MacDermot.

SCHEDULE

PARTS OF ORDER REVOKED.

Date.	Short Title.	Extent of Revocation.
1880. 31st May,	The Animals (Ireland) Order,	The whole of Chapter 6 (Glanders and Farcy), Chapter 8 (Exposure or Movement of Diseased Animals, Horses, Asses, and Mules), Chapter 10 (Removal of Dung or other Things), Chapter 11 (Carcases), and Chapter 25 (Miscellaneous), so far as those Chapters relate to Glanders and Farcy. Article 136 (Weekly Returns), so far as that Article relates to Glanders and Farcy.

(Swine Fever No. 3.)

THE MARKETS AND FAIRS (SWINE FEVER) (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1895.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.
BOUGHTON.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Order may be cited as THE MARKETS AND FAIRS (SWINE FEVER) (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1895.

Commencement.

2. This Order shall commence to take effect on the 11th day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

Interpretation.

3. In this Order—

The Act means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894:
Swine Fever means the disease called or known as Typhoid Fever of Swine, Solitaria, Purpura, Red Disease, Hog Cholera, or Swine Plague:

Swine Fever Infected Place means a Place for the time being declared to be infected with swine fever under any Order in Council or of the Lord Lieutenant:

Fat swine means swine intended for slaughter:

Score swine means swine other than fat swine:

Public sale includes a market or fair, and any sale, whether conducted by auction or not, which is open to the public, whether on payment of entrance money or other payment or not, whether it is held in a public place or not, and whether swine of different owners are exposed thereof or not; but does not include an exhibition:

Exhibition includes an agricultural show or any exhibition at which swine are exhibited for competition:

Expose means expose for sale or in any manner put up or offer for sale;
 Exhibit means exhibit at an exhibition;
 Farm or premises includes two or more adjoining farms or premises in the same occupation;
 Article means Article of this Order;
 Local Authority means the Board of Guardians of a Poor Law Union, and District of Local Authority means the Poor Law Union;
 Other terms have the same meaning and scope as in the Act of 1894.

Extent.

1. This Order shall (except as otherwise expressed) extend and apply to the Districts and parts of Districts of Local Authorities defined for that purpose by any Order in Council or of the Lord Lieutenant.

Sales and Exhibitions of Swine.

2. Notwithstanding any Regulation made by a Local Authority under any Order in Council, no public sale or exhibition of swine, fat or store, shall be held otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this Order.

Public Sale of Swine by Licence of Local Authority.

3.—(1.) A public sale of swine may be held with a Licence of the Local Authority on the following conditions (namely):

(i.) All swine exposed at the public sale so licensed shall forthwith after their arrival thereof be marked by and at the expense of the owner by the painting with an indelible composition of red colour of a broad line down the back and another broad line across the loins of each of the swine thus +, each line being not less than nine inches long.

(ii.) The swine moved under this Article shall be accompanied by the Licence or Licences required by this Article; and the necessary Forms of Licence shall be provided by and at the expense of the Local Authority.

(iii.) All swine exposed at the public sale, if—

A.—Sold for Exportation.—

Shall be moved direct to the Port of Embarkation with a Movement Licence (in the form set forth in the Schedule to this Order or a form to the like effect) of the Local Authority in whose District the public sale is held, and shall be exported within two days after and exclusive of the day on which they were exposed at such public sale:

And if—

B.—Sold for Slaughter.—

(a.) Shall be moved direct to the place of slaughter with a Movement Licence (in the form set forth in the Schedule to this Order or a form to the like effect) of the Local Authority in whose District the public sale is held, which Licence shall specify the name and address of the person to whom the Licence is granted and the name or description of the slaughter-house, piggery, or other place of destination to which the swine are to be moved;

(b.) Shall while being removed and until slaughtered, as far as practicable, be kept separate from all other swine except such as are for immediate slaughter;

(c.) Shall be slaughtered within five days after the day on which they are so exposed; and

(d.) Shall not, during these five days, be exposed at any public sale: And if—

C.—Used or sold for other purposes than Exportation or Slaughter:—

(a.) Shall be moved direct to their place of destination with a Movement Licence (in the form set forth in the Schedule to this Order or a form to the like effect) of the Local Authority in whose District the public sale is held;

(b.) Shall, while being moved and after their arrival at the place of destination specified in the Licence, as far as practicable, be kept separate from all other swine;

(c.) The swine, after they are received at the place specified in the Licence, shall not be again moved within a period of at least 25 days after the date of their arrival at such place of destination, except with a further Licence of the Local Authority of the District in which such place of destination is situate;

(d.) If the swine are to be moved into the District of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a Licence of that other Local Authority, informed of or referring to the first-mentioned Licence.

(2.) A Licence of a Local Authority for a sale under this Article shall be signed by the Clerk of the Local Authority, by special direction of the Local Authority, and shall give notice of the conditions contained in this Article by specifying the same as conditions on which the Licence is granted, and may impose such further conditions, if any, as the Local Authority think expedient, and shall be published in such manner as the Local Authority consider best fitted to ensure publicity for the same, and the Local Authority may at any time revoke any such Licence.

(3.) The Licence for a sale under this Article or a copy of such Licence shall be posted and kept posted during the holding of such sale by the person licensed to hold or holding the same at or near the gate or other entrance of the market, sale-yard, or other place where such sale is held.

(4.) A Local Authority shall, at least five days before the date of the proposed sale, send a copy of every Licence granted by them for the holding of a sale under this Article to

(i.) The Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle;

(ii.) The District-Inspector of the Royal Irish Constabulary of the District in which the sale is to be held;

(iii.) Each Railway Company having a Railway Station at or near the place where the sale is to be held;

(iv.) The owner of each vessel used for carrying swine on any canal, river, or inland navigation, at or near the place where the sale is to be held.

(5.) If the Lord Lieutenant is of opinion, with respect to any Licence of a Local Authority for a sale under this Article, that the holding of the sale thereby licensed is inexpedient, or that the Licence is objectionable in any particular, and directs the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

Cleaning and Disinfection of Markets, &c.

7. Every market, fair-ground, and sale-yard in which a public sale of fat swine is held under the last preceding Article, shall, with the least possible delay after the sale, and in any case before it is again used for swine, be cleaned and disinfected as far as practicable in the following manner:—

(i.) all parts of the market, fair-ground, or sale-yard that have been used for swine shall be thoroughly swept or scraped, and all dung, saw-dust, litter, or other matter effectually removed therefrom: then

- (ii.) the same parts, where practicable, shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or soaked with water; then
- (iii.) the same parts shall be disinfected in such manner as the Local Authority may direct, and the sweepings and scrapings well mixed with quicklime and effectually removed from contact with animals.

As to Movement of Swine by Railway, Canal, River, or Inland Navigation, through a District of a Local Authority.

8. For the purposes of this Order swine shall not be deemed to be moved into or through the District of a Local Authority where they are moved through such District by a Railway, Canal, River, or Inland Navigation, from a place outside such District to another place outside such District without unnecessary delay and without the swine being untrucked or unloaded or re-loaded within such District.

Movement of Swine by Licence of authorized Inspector.

9. Notwithstanding anything in this Order swine may be moved in any circumstances with a Licence of an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized by the Lord Lieutenant to grant such Licence.

Sale of Swine, Fat or Store, with Licences of Local Authority in cases where the Animals have been on premises for 25 days.

10.—(1.) A public sale of swine, fat or store, may be held with a Licence of the Local Authority in any case where the sale is held in accordance with the following conditions (namely):

- (i.) that the sale is held on a farm or premises not in a Swine-Fever Infected Place; and
- (ii.) that no pig on the said farm or premises is affected with swine-fever; and
- (iii.) that each pig exposed at the sale has been on the said farm or premises for a period of not less than twenty-eight clear days immediately before the day on which the sale is held; and
- (iv.) that during that period no pig has been brought on to the said farm or premises, and that no pig on the said farm or premises has during that period in any way been exposed to the infection of swine-fever.

(2.) A Licence of a Local Authority for a sale under this Article shall be signed by the Clerk of the Local Authority, by special direction of the Local Authority, and shall give notice of the conditions contained in this Article by specifying the same as conditions on which the Licence is granted, and may impose such further conditions, if any, as the Local Authority think expedient, and shall specify the name and address of the person licensed to hold the sale, and shall also specify the farm or premises where and the date when the sale is to be held, and the Local Authority may at any time revoke any such Licence.

(3.) The Licence for a sale under this Article or a copy of such Licence shall be posted and kept posted during the holding of such sale by the person licensed to hold or holding the same at or near the gate or other entrance of the farm or premises where such sale is held.

(4.) A Local Authority shall forthwith send to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy

Council Office, Dublin Castle, a copy of every Licence granted by them for the holding of a sale under this Article.

(5.) If the Lord Lieutenant is of opinion, with respect to any Licence of a Local Authority for a sale under this Article, that the holding of the sale thereby licensed is inexpedient, or that the Licence is objectionable in any particular, and directs the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

Sales or Exhibitions of Swine by Licence of Lord Lieutenant.

11. Without prejudice to the foregoing provision and in addition thereto a sale or an exhibition of swine, fat or store, may be held with a Licence of the Lord Lieutenant.

Attendance at Sales.

12. A fit person or a sufficient number of fit persons shall be appointed by the Local Authority to attend every public sale licensed under this Order, for the purpose of granting thereon on behalf of the Local Authority without fee or charge such Movement Licences as are required under this Order; and due notice shall be given by the Local Authority of the place or places at which such persons may be found.

Granting of Movement Licences.

13.—(1.) A Licence shall only be granted for the movement of swine under this Order where in the opinion of the Local Authority or the person granting the Licence, as the case may be, the granting of such Licence is necessary or expedient.

(2.) A Movement Licence granted under this Order or under any Regulation of a Local Authority under this Order shall not be available if granted by the owner of the swine to be moved or by his agent, or by the owner or consignee or other person selling the swine, or exposing the swine for sale, or by the purchaser thereof or by his agent, or by the auctioneer or other person conducting or licensed to hold the sale at which the swine are exposed, or by the occupier of the farm or premises or slaughter-house from or to which the swine are to be moved.

Production of Licences; Names and Addresses.

14.—(1.) Every person in charge of a pig being moved, where under this Order or under any Regulation of a Local Authority under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, shall, on demand of a Justice or of an Inspector or other Officer of the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council Office in Ireland, or of a Local Authority, or of a Constable, produce and show to him the Movement Licence, if any, authorizing the movement, and shall allow it to be read and a copy of or extract from it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(2.) Every person so in charge shall, on demand as aforesaid, give his name and address to the Justice, or Constable, or Inspector or other Officer.

Delivery of Licences.

15. Every Movement Licence granted under the provisions of this Order shall, after the expiration of the period for which such Licence is available, be delivered with all practicable speed by the owner or person in charge of the swine moved, at the nearest police station of the district wherein the place to which the swine were moved under such Licence is situated.

Offences.

16.—(1.) If a public sale of a pig or of swine, fat or store, or an exhibition of swine, fat or store, is held in contravention of this Order or of the conditions of a Licence thereunder, the person licensed to hold or holding the sale or exhibition, and the occupier of the place or farm or premises where the sale or exhibition is held, and the owner or consignee of each pig exposed or exhibited thereat, and the person exposing or exhibiting the same thereat, and the auctioneer, if any, or other person conducting the sale or exhibition, and the person, if any, taking entrance-money or other payment for admission thereto, and the purchaser thereof of any pig, each last-mentioned person or such purchaser knowing the sale or exhibition to be held in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act.

(2.) If a pig is not marked as required by this Order or by the conditions of a Licence thereunder, the owner, consignee, or other person exposing or exhibiting the same, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the purchaser thereof, and the person licensed to hold or holding the sale or exhibition, and the auctioneer, if any, or other person conducting the sale or exhibition, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act.

(3.) If any person, with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order, by washing, or in any other manner, takes out, effaces, or obliterates, or attempts to take out, efface, or obliterate, any mark painted on any pig, as required by this Order or by the conditions of a Licence thereunder, the person doing the same, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the same to be done, and the owner of the pig, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act.

(4.) If a pig is moved in contravention of this Order, or of the conditions of a Movement Licence thereunder, the owner of the pig, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the pig, and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which

it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it, knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the pig is moved, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act.

(5.) If a person in charge of a pig being moved, where under this Order, a Movement Licence is necessary, on demand made under this Order, fails to give his true name and address, or gives a false name or address, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act.

(6.) If a pig is not slaughtered or exported as required by this Order or by the conditions of a Licence thereunder, the person to whom the Licence is granted, and the owner of the pig, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person failing to cause the same to be so slaughtered or exported, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act.

(7.) If any person exposes a pig at any sale in Ireland, in contravention of any of the provisions of this Order, the owner or consignee of such pig and the person exposing the same thereat, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act.

(8.) If anything is omitted to be done as regards cleansing or disinfection in contravention of this Order, the owner and the lessee and the occupier of any place in or in respect of which the same is omitted, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act.

(9.) If any person with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order allows a pig to stray, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
this 17th day of January, 1895.

S. Walker, C.
Msd. Secy., J.-G.

William O'Brien,
G. T. Redington.

SCHEDULE.

FORM OF MOVEMENT LICENCE.

Movement of Swine from a Licensed Market, Fair, or other Public Sale.

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

SWINE-FEVER.

SWINE-FEVER.

MOVEMENT LICENCE.

MOVEMENT LICENCE FOR SWINE FROM LICENSED MARKET OR OTHER PUBLIC SALE.

No.

No.

[same as number of Licence.]

Licence granted for movement of swine from the licensed market [or fair, or other public sale] held at

I, A.B., of _____, being a person authorized by the Local Authority of the Poor Law Union of _____, to grant Movement Licences for the movement of swine from licensed markets, fairs, and other public sales, do hereby license the movement of the under-mentioned swine to the under-mentioned place for the purpose specified therein.

on the _____ day of _____

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to the _____

for the purpose of _____

Name and Address of Licensee.

Name and Address of Person to whom this Licence is granted.	Number and Description of Swine to be moved.	Place where Licensed Market, &c. was held and Date when held.	Description of Place to which Swine are to be moved, stating District of Local Authority in which situate.	Purpose for which the Swine are to be moved.

This Licence is available for _____ days, including the day of the date hereof, and no longer.

_____ days, including the day of the

(Signed) _____

(Address) _____

Dated this _____

day of _____

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[Read the Indorsement on back of this Licence.]

No. of Swine _____

Description _____

(Signed) _____

(Dated) _____

This Licence is available for _____ days.

To be printed as Indorsement of Licence.

The Order in Council under which this Licence is issued provides, in effect, as follows:—
The swine moved under this Licence must while at the licensed market, &c., named in this Licence have been marked by said swine by the earpiece of the owner by the putting with an indelible composition of red colour of a lead line down the back and another lead line across the sides of each of the swine thus marked, such line being not less than three inches long.

The swine moved under this Licence must be accompanied by the necessary licence to transport them.
The swine, if sold for export, must be moved direct to the port of embarkation, and must be shipped within 2 days after and exclusive of the day on which they were moved at the licensed sale.
The swine, if sold for slaughter, must be moved direct to and slaughtered at the slaughterhouse, place, or other place specified in this Licence, within five days after and exclusive of the day on which the licensed sale took place, named in this Licence was held.

The swine while being moved and until they are slaughtered must be so far as practicable be kept separate from all other swine.

The swine, if sold for other purposes than exportation or slaughter, must be moved direct to the place of destination, must while being moved and after arrival at their place of destination be kept separate from all other swine, and must not be again moved during a period of at least 20 days subsequent to their arrival at such place except with a further licence of the Local Authority of the District in which such place is situated.

This Licence is not available if either it is granted by the owner of the swine to be moved or by its agent, or if the swine are conveyed or other person selling the swine or exposing the swine for sale, or by the purchaser thereof by his agent, or by the transporter or other person conducting or licensed to hold the sale at which the swine are exposed, or by the proprietor of the farm or premises or slaughter house from or to which the swine are to be moved.

Penalties.—Persons acting without such a Licence where such a Licence is necessary, or contravening the provisions of the Licence as to marking, or contravening, falsifying, or altering, or obtaining or procuring to obtain, a Licence in breach of a false pretence, or granting or issuing a Licence knowing the same to be false in any respect, or exposing other swine with respect to Licence are liable, under The Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, to be so and imprisonment.

N.B.—This Licence, after the expiration of the period for which it is available, must be delivered with or without fee to the owner or person in charge of the swine moved, at the nearest Police Station of the District wherein the place to which the swine were moved under such Licence is situated.

This counterfoil is to be carefully filled up and retained by the person granting the Licence.

THE ANIMALS (TRANSIT AND GENERAL)
(IRELAND) ORDER OF 1886.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in
Ireland.

HUGHETON.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1834, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

PART I.

TRANSIT—PROTECTION OF ANIMALS.

CHAPTER I.—ON VESSELS.

Provisions as to Vessels carrying Animals.

1. Except as otherwise expressed, the provisions of this Article shall apply to all vessels in or on which animals are carried to or from any port or place in Ireland: Provided that the provisions of this Article shall not apply to foreign animals, or to vessels on which foreign animals are carried.

(Parts of Vessel to be used.)

(i.) Animals shall not be carried on any hatch above a compartment where other animals are carried.

(ii.) Animals shall not be carried in any part of the vessel, where, in ordinary course of navigation, they would interfere with the proper management or ventilation of the vessel, or with the efficient working of the boats.

(Pens and Fittings of Vessels.)

(iii.) The animals shall be carried in pens.

(iv.) No pen shall exceed ten feet in length, and nine feet in breadth, and the stanchions of each pen shall be securely fastened to the deck by means of iron sockets or otherwise, and the materials used in the construction of the pens shall be of a substantial character, and of sufficient strength to withstand the action of the weather and to resist the weight of the animals thrown against them. This provision (iv.) shall not until further Order apply to vessels which at the date of this Order are regularly employed in conveying animals other than foreign animals.

(v.) Ship's fittings likely to cause injury or unnecessary suffering to animals shall be properly and securely fenced off.

(vi.) The floor of each pen shall, in order to prevent slipping, be fitted with suitable battens or other proper footholds, which shall be securely fastened to the deck by angle iron plates or otherwise, and shall be strewn with a proper quantity of sand or other suitable substance.

(vii.) Animals while on board a vessel shall be protected against injury or unnecessary suffering from undue exposure to the weather.

(Passage-Ways.)

(viii.) In all inclosed portions of the vessel in which animals are carried there shall be a passage-way of a minimum width of one foot six inches from the hatchway to the most distant pen, which passage-way shall be kept free of obstruction. This provision (viii.) shall not until further Order apply to vessels which at the date of this Order are regularly employed in conveying animals other than foreign animals.

(ix.) Where sheep are carried on deck proper gangways or passage-ways shall be provided either between or above the pens in which they are carried.

(Ventilation.)

(x.) All parts of the vessel on which animals are carried shall be sufficiently and suitably ventilated. All such parts if below deck shall, in addition to any ventilation obtained by means of the hatchways be provided with sufficient and suitable ventilators for the removal of foul air and for the admission of a proper supply of fresh air to all the animals carried.

(Light.)

(xi.) All parts of the vessel over which the animals pass or in which they are penned shall be properly lighted, and arrangements shall be made for the provision at all times of adequate light for the proper tending of the animals.

(Overcrowding.)

(xii.) The vessel shall not be overcrowded in any part or pen so as to cause injury or unnecessary suffering to the animals therein.

(Food and Water.)

(xiii.) When animals are carried on a vessel for a voyage which on an average takes more than eighteen hours they shall be provided while on board with a sufficient amount of food and water, and proper accommodation shall be provided on board for the stowage of food so that the same shall not be unduly exposed to the weather at sea.

(Securing of Cattle.)

(xiv.) All fat cattle while being carried on a vessel shall be securely tied by the head.

(Approaches, Gangways, and other Apparatus.)

(xv.) Approaches, gangways, passage-ways, cages, and other apparatus used for the loading or unloading of animals on or from a vessel, shall be so constructed that injury or unnecessary suffering shall not be caused to the animals.

(Attendance.)

(xvi.) A vessel on which animals are carried shall, in addition to the ordinary crew, carry a sufficient number of qualified attendants to properly tend the animals.

(Injured Animals.)

(xvii.) If any animal has a limb broken or is otherwise seriously injured during the voyage, the master of the vessel shall forthwith cause that animal to be slaughtered unless he is satisfied that it can be kept alive and led away without cruelty.

(Shorn Sheep.)

(xviii.) Between each first day of November and the next following thirtieth day of April (both days inclusive), shorn sheep shall not be carried on deck, except where they were last shorn more than sixty days before being so carried.

(Saving for Ferry Boats, &c.)

(xix.) The foregoing provisions of this Article except as regards overcrowding (xii.), and approaches, gangways, and other apparatus (xv.), shall not extend to any ferry boat or to any vessel used for carrying animals across an arm of the sea, or on a river, canal, or other inland water, but the fittings of every such boat or vessel shall be such as to protect, so far as practicable, the animals so carried from injury and unnecessary suffering.

Detection

3. Animals landed from a vessel shall, on a certificate of an Inspector of the Privy Council certifying to the effect that the provisions of this Chapter, or any of them, have not been observed in the vessel, be detained at the place of landing, or in lairs adjacent thereto, until the Lord Lieutenant otherwise directs.

CHAPTER 2.—FOOD AND WATER.

Food and Water during Detention.

3. An Inspector, officer, or constable detaining an animal, horse, ass, or mule under the Act of 1894, or any Order in Council, shall cause it to be supplied with requisite food and water during its detention; and the expenses incurred by him in respect thereof may be recovered summarily from the person having charge of the animal, horse, ass, or mule, or from its owner.

Water at Shipping and Unshipping Places.

4. At every place where animals are put on board of or landed from vessels, provision shall be made, to the satisfaction of the Privy Council, for a supply of water for the animals; and water shall be supplied there, gratuitously, on request of any person having charge of any animal.

Food at Unshipping Places.

5. At every place where animals are landed from vessels provision shall be made, to the satisfaction of the Privy Council, for the speedy and convenient landing of animals, and for a supply of food for them; and food shall be supplied there on request of any person having charge of any animal, at such price as the Privy Council approve.

This Chapter not applicable to Foreign Animals, &c.

6. The provisions of this Chapter shall not apply to foreign animals, or to vessels on which foreign animals are carried.

CHAPTER 3.—ON RAILWAYS.

Trucks, Horse Boxes, &c.

7. Every railway truck, horse-box, or other railway vehicle, used for carrying animals, horses, asses, or mules on a railway:—

(i.) Shall be provided at each end with two spring buffers, and

(ii.) The floor thereof shall, in order to prevent slipping, be strewed with a proper quantity of litter or sand or other proper substance, or be fitted with battens or other proper footholds.

Provided that the requirement (i.) in this Article shall not apply to any railway in regard to which the Lord Lieutenant is satisfied that one spring buffer is sufficient at each end of any railway truck, horse-box, or other railway vehicle used for carrying animals, horses, asses, or mules on such railway.

Overcrowding.

8. A railway company shall not allow any railway truck, horse-box, or other vehicle used for carrying animals, horses, asses, or mules on the railway to be overcrowded so as to cause unnecessary suffering to the animals, horses, asses, or mules therein.

Shorn Sheep.

9. Between each first day of November and the next following thirtieth day of April (both days inclusive) every railway truck or other railway vehicle in which sheep shorn and unclotted are being carried shall be covered and inclosed so as to protect the sheep from the weather, without obstruction to ventilation; but this Article shall not apply to sheep last shorn more than sixty days before being so carried.

CHAPTER 4.—OFFENCES.

10. If anything is done or omitted to be done in contravention of any of the provisions of this Part of this Order, the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which, and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the place where animals are put on board of or landed from vessels at which, and the railway company carrying animals on or owing or working the railway on which; and also, in case of the overcrowding of a vessel in any part or pen, and a railway truck, horse-box, or other vehicle on a railway, or of the carrying on a railway of sheep shorn and unclotted, the consignee of the animals in respect of which (as the case may be) the same is done or omitted, shall, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts or omissions, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

PART II.

TRANSIT.—INSPECTION.

CHAPTER 5.—ANIMALS FOR EXPORTATION.

Inspection at Port of Shipment.

11.—(i.) It shall not be lawful to move from any port or place of embarkation in Ireland any animal for exportation to Great Britain, unless such animal shall have been previously inspected by an Inspector appointed by the Lord Lieutenant at such port or place, and unless such Inspector shall be satisfied that, so far as he can ascertain by the exercise of reasonable diligence, such animal is free from disease, and shall, upon application made in the Form I. set forth in the First Schedule to this Order, have given a certificate

boats to that effect and a licence for such movement, either alone or with other animals in the Form II. set forth in the First Schedule; and such certificate and licence shall accompany such animal or animals, and, whenever required, shall be produced by the person in charge of any animal to any person lawfully authorized to demand the same.

(ii.) Inspections of animals intended for exportation shall take place at each port or place of embarkation, at such times and places, and under such regulations as are or may from time to time be made by general or special order.

(iii.) The owner or person in charge of each animal intended for inspection and shipment shall have the same presented for inspection, with an application for such inspection, at such place and in such manner as may be set forth in regulations to be made as aforesaid, or as the Inspector, subject to such regulations, may require; and should say such animal from being heated, dirty, overdriven, or from any other cause be considered by the Inspector to be in an unfit state for inspection or examination, its owner or the person in charge of such animal, shall, as far as possible, render it fit for inspection, by rest or cleansing, or other means, as the case may require.

(iv.) Each animal on being inspected and found free from disease, shall, when required by the Inspector, be branded or otherwise marked, and such branding or marking shall not be removed or counterfeited.

(v.) It shall not be lawful for the master of any vessel to receive into any vessel, for the purpose of being shipped or exported therein, any animal in respect of which a certificate of health and licence for movement shall not have been granted as aforesaid.

(vi.) It shall not be lawful for any person to bring or carry, or send, or cause to be brought, or carried, or sent any diseased animal to any port for shipment.

CHAPTER 6.—OFFENCES.

12. If anything is done or omitted to be done in contravention of any of the foregoing provisions of this Part of this Order, the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which, and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the place where animals are put on board of vessels at which, and the railway company carrying animals on or owning or working the railway on which, and the owner, the consignee, and the person for the time being in charge of the animal in respect of which (as the case may be) the same is done or omitted, shall, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts or omissions, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

PART III.

TRANSIT—DISINFECTION.

CHAPTER 7.—WATER TRAFFIC.

Ferries.

13.—(1.) A vessel used for carrying animals by sea or on a canal, river, or inland navigation, shall, after the landing of animals therefrom, and before the taking on board of any other animal or other cargo be cleaned and disinfected as follows:—

(i.) All parts of the vessel with which any animal or its droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept: then

(ii.) The same parts of the vessel shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then

(iii.) The same parts of the vessel shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash: except that

(iv.) The application of lime-wash shall not be compulsory as regards such parts of the vessel as are used for passengers or the crew.

(v.) All fittings, pens, hurdles, or utensils used for or about animals shall, if not removed from the vessel, be scraped, and then shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water, and then shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.

(2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the vessel shall not be landed unless and until they have been well mixed with quicklime.

(3.) In the case of a ferry-boat or other vessel which makes short and frequent passages across a river or an arm of the sea or other water it shall be sufficient if the ferry-boat or vessel be cleaned and disinfected once in every period of twelve hours within which it is so used.

Fodder and Litter.

14. All partly consumed or broken fodder that has been supplied to, and all litter that has been used for or about, animals carried by sea, or on a canal, river, or inland navigation, shall, when landed from the vessel, be forthwith well mixed with quicklime and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

Movable Gangways and other Apparatus.

15.—(1.) A movable gangway, passage-way, cage, or other apparatus used or intended for the loading or unloading of animals on or from a vessel, or otherwise used in connection with the transport of animals by sea, or on a canal, river, or inland navigation, shall, so soon as practicable after being so used, be cleaned as follows:—

(i.) The apparatus shall be scraped and swept, and all dung, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then

(2.) The apparatus shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water.

(3.) The scrapings and sweepings of the apparatus, and all dung, litter, and other matter removed therefrom, shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

This Chapter not applicable to Foreign Animals, etc.

16. The provisions of this Chapter shall not apply to foreign animals, or to vessels or things used for or about foreign animals.

CHAPTER 8.—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Horse-Boxes.

17.—(1.) A horse-box used for horses, asses, or mules on a railway shall, on every occasion after a horse, ass, or mule is taken out of it, and before any other horse, ass, or mule, or any animal is placed therein, be cleaned as follows:—

(i.) The floor of the horse-box, and all other parts thereof with which the droppings of any horse, ass, or mule have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, fodder, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom; and

(ii.) The sides of the horse-box, and all other parts thereof with which the head or any discharge from the mouth or nostrils of any horse, ass, or mule has come in contact shall be thoroughly washed with water by means of a sponge, brush, or other instrument.

(2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the horse-box, and all dung, sawdust, fodder, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime.

Horse-Boxes, Guards' Vans, &c.

18.—(1.) A horse-box or a guard's van or other railway vehicle (not being a railway truck) if used for animals on a railway shall, on every occasion after an animal is taken out of it, and before any other animal, or any horse, ass, or mule is placed in it, be cleaned and disinfected as follows:—

(i.) If the animal so taken out was accompanied by a declaration in writing of the owner or consignee or his agent to the effect that it is intended for exhibition or other special purpose therein stated, and has not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of disease, the vehicle shall be cleaned as follows:—

(a.) The floor of the vehicle, and all other parts thereof with which the droppings of the animal have come in contact, shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, fodder, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: and

(b.) The sides of the vehicle, and all other parts thereof with which the head or any discharge from the mouth or nostrils of the animal has come in contact shall be thoroughly washed with water by means of a sponge, brush, or other instrument: but

(ii.) If the animal so taken out was not accompanied by such a declaration, the vehicle shall be cleaned and disinfected as follows:—

(a.) The floor of the vehicle, and all other parts thereof with which the droppings of the animal have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, fodder, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed from the vehicle: then

(d.) The same parts of the vehicle shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then

(e.) The same parts of the vehicle shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.

(2.) In all cases the scrapings and sweepings of the vehicle, and all dung, sawdust, fodder, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

Trucks.

19.—(1.) A railway truck, if used for animals on a railway, shall, on every occasion after an animal is taken out of it, and before any other animal, or any horse, ass, or mule, or any fodder or litter, or anything intended to be used for or about animals, is placed in it, be cleaned and disinfected as follows:—

(i.) The floor of the truck, and all other parts thereof with which any animal or its droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then

(ii.) The same parts of the trucks shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then

(iii.) The same parts of the truck shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.

(2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the truck, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

Vans.

20.—(1.) A van used for containing animals, horses, asses, or mules, while carried on a railway, shall, on every occasion after a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule is taken out of it, and so soon as practicable, and before any other animal, horse, ass, or mule is placed in it, be cleaned and disinfected as follows:—

(i.) The floor of the van, and all other parts thereof with which any animal, horse, ass, or mule, or its droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then

(ii.) The same parts of the van shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then

(iii.) The same parts of the van shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.

(2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the van, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

Movable Gangways and other Apparatus.

21.—(1.) A movable gangway, passage-way, cage, or other apparatus used or intended for the loading or unloading of animals on or from a railway truck, or other railway vehicle, or otherwise used in connection with the transit of animals on a railway, shall, as soon as practicable after being so used, be cleaned as follows:—

(i.) The apparatus shall be scraped and swept, and all dung, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then

(ii.) The apparatus shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water.

(2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the apparatus, and all dung, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

Pen.

22.—(1.) Every pen or other place being in, about, near, or on a station, building, or land of a railway company, and used or intended to be used by or by permission of a railway company, or otherwise, for the reception or keeping of animals before, after, or in course of their transit by railway, shall be cleaned and disinfected, either on each day on which it is used and after it has been used, or at some time not later than twelve o'clock at noon of the next day following, unless the following day is Sunday, and then of the Monday following, and in either case before it is again used.

(2.) Every such pen or other place shall be cleaned and disinfected as follows:—

(i.) All parts of the pen or other place with which any animal or its droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then

- (ii.) The same parts of the pen or other place shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then.
- (iii.) The same parts of the pen or other place shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.
- (3.) The scrapings and sweepings of the pen or other place, and all dung, excrement, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

CHAPTER 9.—ROAD TRAFFIC.

Fores.

23.—(1.) A van used for moving animals, horses, asses, or mules by road, shall, on every occasion after a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule is taken out of it, and so soon as practicable, and before any other animal, horse, ass, or mule is placed in it be cleansed and disinfected as follows:—

- (i.) The floor of the van, and all other parts thereof with which any animal, horse, ass, or mule, or its droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, excrement, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then.
- (ii.) The same parts of the van shall be thoroughly washed, or scrubbed, or scoured with water: then.
- (iii.) The same parts of the van shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.

(2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the van, and all dung, excrement, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

CHAPTER 10.—LANDING-PLACES.

24.—(1.) When an animal at a place of landing or place adjacent thereto is affected with disease, that place and every other place where the animal is or since landing has been shall not be used for any animals other than animals brought thereto with that animal (in the same vessel or otherwise) unless and until the place has been, so far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected.

(2.) Nothing in this Chapter shall apply to a Foreign Animals' Wharf or to a Foreign Animals' Quarantine Station or to a Landing-Place for Foreign Animals.

CHAPTER 11.—LAIRS AT PORTS.

25. (1.) Every lair or other place used for animals prior to shipment at any port in Ireland from which animals are exported shall be cleansed and disinfected either on each day on which it is used, and after it has been used, or at some other time not later than twelve o'clock at noon of the next day following, unless the following day is Sunday, and then of the Monday following, and in either case before it is again used.

(2.) Such lair or other place shall be cleansed and disinfected as follows:—

- (i.) All parts of such lair or other place with which animals or their droppings have come in contact, shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings and all dung, excrement, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then.

(ii.) The same parts of such lair or other place shall be thoroughly washed, or scrubbed, or scoured with water: then.

(iii.) The same parts of such lair or other place shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.

(3.) The scrapings and sweepings of such lair or other place, and all dung, excrement, litter, and other matter removed therefrom, shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

(4.) This article shall operate subject to any special regulations that are or may be made in regard to lairs at any port in Ireland by any Order in Council or Order of the Lord Lieutenant.

CHAPTER 12.—OFFENCES.

26.—If anything is done or omitted to be done in contravention of any of the provisions of this Part of this Order, the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in or in respect of which, and the owner of the gangway or passage-way, cage, or other apparatus in respect of which, and the railway company carrying animals, horses, asses, or mules on or owning or working the railway on which, and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the pen or other place in which, and the person using the van in which, and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the place of landing or place adjacent thereto or other place in which, and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of any other place or thing in respect of which (as the case may be) the same is done or omitted, shall, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts or omissions, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

PART IV.

GENERAL.

CHAPTER 13.—MARKETS, FAIRS, &c.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Cleansing and Disinfection of Markets, &c.

27.—(1.) A Local Authority may make such Regulations as they think fit for the following purposes or any of them:—

For requiring the owners, lessees, or occupiers of markets, fairs, saleyards, places of exhibition, lairs, or other places used for animals to cleanse those places, from time to time at their own expense:

For requiring the owners, lessees, or occupiers of those places to disinfect the same, or any specified part thereof, from time to time, at their own expense, where, in the judgment of the Local Authority, the circumstances are such as to allow of such disinfection being reasonably required:

For prescribing the mode in which such cleansing and such disinfection are to be effected.

(2.) If the owner, lessee, or occupier of any such place does any act in contravention of any such Regulations, or fails in any respect to observe the same, then, without prejudice to any other liability consequent thereon, it shall not be lawful for him or any other person at any time thereafter, without permission in writing of the Local Authority, to hold a market, fair, sale, or exhibition of animals in that place, or to use that lair or place for animals; and the holding thereon of any market, fair, sale, or exhibition of animals, or the use of that lair or place for animals, shall be and the same is hereby prohibited accordingly.

(3.) No regulation made by a Local Authority under this article shall apply to any markets, fairs, sale-yards, places of exhibition, lairs, or other places used for animals, with respect to which special provisions for cleansing and disinfection are or may be made by any Order in Council or Order of the Lord Lieutenant.

CHAPTER 14.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Publication of Orders by Local Authority.

28. When an Order in Council, or an Order of the Lord Lieutenant, is sent, under the Act of 1894, to a Local Authority for publication, the Order shall be published by that Local Authority, either by advertisement or by notice in a newspaper circulating in the district of that Local Authority, or by means of handbills containing copy of or an abstract from such Order either distributed to persons affected by the Order or affixed to places where local notices are usually exhibited in the district of that Local Authority, or in such other manner as the Local Authority consider best fitted to insure publicity for the same.

Orders and Regulations of Local Authority.

29.—(1.) Every order or regulation made by a Local Authority under any Order in Council shall be published by advertisement in a newspaper circulating in the District of the Local Authority, or in such other manner as the Local Authority consider best fitted to insure publicity for the same.

(2.) A Local Authority may by any order or regulation revoke or alter any former order or regulation made by them.

(3.) A Local Authority shall forthwith send to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, a copy of every order or regulation made by them.

(4.) If the Lord Lieutenant is satisfied on inquiry, with respect to any order or regulation made by a Local Authority, that the same is for any reason objectionable, and direct the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

Printed Documents and Forms.

30. Except where it is otherwise provided for in any Order in Council a Local Authority shall provide and supply, without charge, printed copies of documents or forms requisite under the Act of 1894 or any Order in Council.

Local Authority to enforce Order.

31. The provisions of this Order, except where it is otherwise provided, shall be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Returns of Expenditure.

32. Every Local Authority shall at the end of each calendar month furnish to the Chief Secretary in the form given in the Second Schedule, the particulars of the amount claimed by such Local Authority to be payable to its Treasurer for and in respect of such month, under the provisions of Section 75 of the Act of 1894.

Interpretation.

33. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires:—

"The Act of 1894" means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894:

"Cattle" means bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, and calves:

"Animals" means cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine:

"Foreign," applied to animals and things, means brought to the United Kingdom from any country out of the United Kingdom:

"Disease" includes with the diseases specified in the Act of 1894 (that is cattle-plague, contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, sheep-scab, and swine-fever), glanders (including farcy), rabies, and anthrax:

"Diseased" or "suspected" means affected with disease or suspected of being diseased:

"Fodder" means hay or other substances commonly used for food of animals:

"Litter" means straw or other substance commonly used for bedding or otherwise for or about animals:

"Murder" includes a person having the charge or command of a vessel:

"Van" means a vehicle constructed for moving animals by road:

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1894.

Revocation of Orders.

34. The Orders described in the Third Schedule to this Order, to the extent described in that Schedule, are hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked: Provided that such revocation shall not invalidate or make unlawful anything done under the Orders or the parts of the Orders hereby revoked, or affect any license or authority granted, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued thereunder before the commencement of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceedings in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under, the Orders or the parts of the Orders hereby revoked before the commencement of this Order.

Existing Orders of Lord Lieutenant.

35. All Orders made by the Lord Lieutenant as to inspections at ports or places of embarkation of animals intended for exportation under any Order by the Order revoked, and in force immediately before the commencement of this Order, shall be deemed to have been made under this Order, and shall continue in force until altered or revoked.

Existing Regulations of Local Authority.

36. All Regulations made by a Local Authority as to the cleansing and disinfection of markets, fairs, sale-yards, places of exhibition, lairs, or other places used for animals under any Order by this Order revoked, and in force immediately before the commencement of this Order, shall be deemed to have been made under this Order, and shall continue in force until altered or revoked by the Local Authority or by the Lord Lieutenant.

Commencement.

37. This Order shall come into operation on the First day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

Short Title.

38. This Order may be cited as THE ANIMALS (TRANSIT AND GENERAL) (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1895.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 19th day of April, 1895.

S. Walker, C.

Morris.

MacDermot, A.G.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Form I.

Port of _____

Application is hereby made for a Certificate of Health and a Licence to remove the Animal or Animals (as the case may be) described in the subjoined Schedule, for exportation from the above-named Port in Ireland to the Port of _____ in Great Britain.

Description of Animals.	No. of Animals.		Name and Address of Owner or Owners of Animal or Animals.
	In Writing.	In Figures.	
Cattle,			
Sheep,			
Pigs,			
Goats,			
Ruminant Animals not described as above,			
Total No. of Animals,			

Ex^d by _____

Signature of Applicant _____

Residence _____

Dated this the _____ day of _____ 18 .

To the Inspector in behalf of the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council at the above-named Port in Ireland.

Form II.—CERTIFICATE OF HEALTH AND LICENCE FOR EXPORTATION

I, being appointed by the Lord Lieutenant as an Inspector at the above-named Port in Ireland, having examined the Animal or each of the Animals (as the case may be) described in the above Schedule, do hereby certify, after due examination and inquiry, that as far as I can ascertain, the Animal or each of the Animals (as the case may be) described in the aforesaid Schedule is or are (as the case may be) free from disease, and do hereby licence its or their removal on this the _____ day of _____ 18 , from the above-named Port in Ireland, to the above-named Port in Great Britain.

Signature of Inspector _____

NOTICE.

It is provided by the 51st, 52nd, and 65th sections of "The Diseases of Animals Act, 1894," that any person doing anything in contravention of an Order in Council shall, for each such offence, be liable:—

(L) To a penalty not exceeding Twenty Pounds; or,

(II.) If the offence is committed with respect to more than four animals, to a penalty not exceeding Five Pounds for each Animal.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Poor Law Union of _____

The Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

LIST OF PAYMENTS made by the Board of Guardians of the above Union during the Month of _____
 18 __, as Compensation to Owners of Slaughtered Animals, and Remuneration to Inspector and other
 Officers under the provisions of "The Diseases of Animals Act, 1894," and the Orders thereunder.

1. Date of Order for Payment.	2. Date of Remission of Order for Slaughter.	3. Name and Address of Owner of Slaughtered Animal.		4. Description of Animal.	5. Amount of Compensation actually paid by the Guardians to the Owner.			6. Amount, if any, received by Guardians by disposal of Carcass.			7. Net Expenditure of the Guardians (being the difference between the sums set forth in the two previous columns).			8. Amount claimed by the Guardians from the General Cattle Diseases Fund (being half the amount set forth in Column 7, so far as it is in any case in which it can be claimed under Sec. 72 of the Act).			9. Remuneration and Allowance to Inspector and other Officers.
		Name.	Address.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
																	Name of Inspector, Amount paid to Inspector, & Dates of Payments. * Period for which above payment made. Name of other Officer (if any), Amount paid to each Officer, Date of Payment. * Period for which above payment made. Total of above Payments, & Amount of Expenditure claimed (being sum-total). * If the remuneration to Inspector or other Officer is by the week or month, state the weeks or months for which payment is made. If the remuneration is by the year, state the particular date and date of each case.
		Total.															REMARKS.
Add Total Amount of Remuneration to Inspector and other Officers as set forth in Column 9, and Amount claimed.																	
Gross Total of Expenditure and Amount claimed.																	

We certify the above to be correct, and that the several Sums ordered to be paid as Compensation, and as Remuneration to the Inspector and other Officers, have been actually paid.

 Chairman of the Board of Guardians.

 Clerk of the Union.

 Date.

To

The Chief or Under Secretary,
 Dublin Castle.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

Orders Revoked.

Date.	Short Title.	Extent of Revocation.
31st May, 1890.	The Animals (Ireland) Order.	Part III., Part IV., except chapter 28 (Water Supply on Railways), Part VI., and also the Third and Fourth Schedules.
11th May, 1896.	The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1896.	The whole Order.

THE WATER SUPPLY ON RAILWAYS
(IRELAND) ORDER OF 1895.

HOUGHTON.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in
Ireland.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Water Supply on Railways.

1. The railway companies working the railways named in the First Schedule to this Order shall make a provision of water to the satisfaction of the Privy Council, at each of the stations therein named, for animals carried or about to be carried or having been carried on those railways.

Revocation of Order.

2. The Order described in the Second Schedule to this Order, to the extent described in that Schedule, is hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked: Provided that such revocation shall not interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under, the part of the Order hereby revoked before the commencement of this Order.

Commencement.

3. This Order shall come into operation on the First day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

Short Title.

4. This Order may be cited as THE WATER SUPPLY ON RAILWAYS (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1895.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
this 19th day of April, 1895.

S. Walker, C.

Morris.

MacDonnell, A.-G.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Railway Stations at which Water is to be provided for Animals.

Name of Station.	Name of Railway.	Name of Station.	Name of Railway.
Abbeyfeale, .	Limerick and Kerry	Ballynacorney, .	Great Northern
Abbeylara, .	Kilkenny Junction	Ballywillan, .	Midland Great Western
Adare, .	Waterford and Limerick	Ballywillan, .	Great Southern and Western
Antrim, .	Belfast and Northern Counties	Baltimore, .	Baltimore and Skibbereen Light
Antrim, .	Great Northern	Ballinglass, .	Great Southern and Western
Ardfglass, .	Belfast and County Down	Bannagher, .	Clara and Banagher
Ardraken, .	Athlone and Ennis	Banbridge, .	Great Northern
Ardselton, .	Waterford and Limerick	Bandon, .	Cork, Bandon, and South Coast
Arigna, .	Cavan, Leitrim, and Roscommon Light	Bantea, .	Waterford and Limerick
Arklew, .	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford	Bantry, .	Great Southern and Western
Armagh, .	Great Northern	Baxters, .	Cork, Bandon, and South Coast
Askeaton, .	Waterford and Limerick	Bespere, .	Great Northern
Ashboy, .	Midland Great Western	Bekeo, .	Sligo, Leitrim, and Northern Counties
Asherry, .	Athlone and Ennis	Belfast, .	Belfast and County Down
Athlone, .	Midland Great Western	Belfast, .	Belfast and Northern Counties
Athlone, .	Great Southern and Western	Belfast, .	Great Northern
Athlone, .	Midland Great Western	Belleek, .	Great Northern
Athy, .	Great Southern and Western	Belfast, .	Clara and Banagher
Attinagh, .	Kilkenny Junction	Belfast, .	Great Northern
Aughrim, .	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford	Belfast, .	Cavan, Leitrim, and Roscommon Light
Bagnalstown, .	Great Southern and Western	Belfast, .	Waterford and Central Ireland
Ballybeg, .	Great Northern	Belfast, .	Great Northern
Ballybeg, .	Midland Great Western	Belfast, .	Great Northern
Ballybeg, .	Midland Great Western	Belfast, .	Great Southern and Western
Ballybeg, .	Midland Great Western	Belfast, .	Waterford and Limerick
Ballybeg, .	Belfast and County Down	Belfast, .	Dublin and Basingstoke Steam Tram
Ballybeg, .	Cavan, Leitrim, and Roscommon Light	Belfast, .	Great Southern and Western
Ballybeg, .	Midland Great Western	Belfast, .	Midland Great Western
Ballybeg, .	Great Northern	Belfast, .	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford
Ballybeg, .	Cork, Bandon, and South Coast	Belfast, .	Great Southern and Western
Ballybeg, .	Midland Great Western	Belfast, .	London and Lough Swilly
Ballybeg, .	Midland Great Western	Belfast, .	Great Northern
Ballybeg, .	Great Northern	Belfast, .	Great Northern
Ballybeg, .	Great Southern and Western	Belfast, .	Great Southern and Western
Ballybeg, .	Belfast and Northern Counties	Belfast, .	Great Southern and Western
Ballybeg, .	Schull and Skibbereen Light	Belfast, .	Waterford and Limerick
Ballybeg, .	Athlone and Ennis	Belfast, .	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford
Ballybeg, .	Waterford and Central Ireland	Belfast, .	Waterford, Dungannon, and Lisburne
Ballybeg, .	Midland Great Western	Belfast, .	Midland Great Western
Ballybeg, .	Belfast and Northern Counties	Belfast, .	Great Southern and Western
Ballybeg, .	Belfast	Belfast, .	Belfast and Northern Counties
Ballybeg, .	Belfast and Northern Counties	Belfast, .	Belfast and Northern Counties
Ballybeg, .	Midland Great Western	Belfast, .	Great Northern
Ballybeg, .	Midland Great Western	Belfast, .	
Ballybeg, .	Kilkenny Junction	Belfast, .	

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—continued.

Name of Station.	Name of Railway.	Name of Station.	Name of Railway.
Carrick-on-Shannon.	Midland Great Western	Dungiven.	Linsavady and Dungiven
Carrick-on-Suir.	Waterford and Limerick	Dunlavin.	Great Southern and Western
Castlebar.	Midland Great Western	Dunmore.	Great Northern
Castlebellingham.	Great Northern	Dunmurryway.	Cork, Brandon, and South Coast
Castleblayney.	Great Northern	Durrow.	Waterford, Dungarvan, and Limerick
Castletown.	Belfast and Northern Counties		
Castletown.	Victoria Bridge Steam Train	Edenderry.	Midland Great Western
Castleterry.	Trillick and Dingle Light	Edgeworthstown.	Midland Great Western
Castleterry.	Great Southern and Western	Enniskerry.	Great Southern and Western
Castleterry.	Great Southern and Western	Enniskerry.	Midland Great Western
Castleterry.	Midland Great Western	Enniskerry.	Waterford and Limerick
Castleterry.	Midland Great Western	Enniskerry.	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford
Castleterry.	Great Southern and Western	Enniskerry.	Cork, Brandon, and South Coast
Castleterry.	Great Northern	Enniskerry.	Great Northern
Castleterry.	Midland Great Western	Enniskerry.	Sligo, Leitrim, and Northern Counties
Castleterry.	Great Southern and Western	Enniskerry.	West Clare
Castleterry.	Great Southern and Western	Enniskerry.	Londonderry and Lough Swilly
Castleterry.	Midland Great Western	Enniskerry.	Great Southern and Western
Castleterry.	Waterford and Limerick	Enniskerry.	Clare and Bannagher
Castleterry.	Midland Great Western	Enniskerry.	Great Southern and Western
Castleterry.	Tuam and Clonsilla	Enniskerry.	Waterford, Dungarvan, and Limerick
Castleterry.	Cork, Brandon, and South Coast	Enniskerry.	
Castleterry.	Great Northern	Enniskerry.	
Castleterry.	Waterford and Limerick	Enniskerry.	
Castleterry.	Spethers	Enniskerry.	
Castleterry.	Great Southern and Western	Enniskerry.	
Castleterry.	Cork and Muskerry Light	Enniskerry.	
Castleterry.	Great Southern and Western	Enniskerry.	
Castleterry.	Belfast and Northern Counties	Enniskerry.	
Castleterry.	Midland Great Western	Enniskerry.	
Castleterry.	Sligo, Leitrim, and Northern Counties	Enniskerry.	
Castleterry.	Belfast and County Down	Enniskerry.	
Castleterry.	Belfast and Northern Counties	Enniskerry.	
Castleterry.	Great Northern	Enniskerry.	
Castleterry.	Great Northern	Enniskerry.	
Castleterry.	Cork, Brandon, and South Coast	Enniskerry.	
Castleterry.	Cork and Macroom	Enniskerry.	
Castleterry.	Great Southern and Western	Enniskerry.	
Castleterry.	Cork and Muskerry Light	Enniskerry.	
Castleterry.	West Clare	Enniskerry.	
Castleterry.	Athlone and Ennis	Enniskerry.	
Castleterry.	Cork and Macroom	Enniskerry.	
Castleterry.	Great Southern and Western	Enniskerry.	
Castleterry.	Midland Great Western	Enniskerry.	
Castleterry.	Belfast and County Down	Enniskerry.	
Castleterry.	Great Northern	Enniskerry.	
Castleterry.	Athlone and Ennis	Enniskerry.	
Castleterry.	Belfast and Northern Counties	Enniskerry.	
Castleterry.	Ballycastle	Enniskerry.	
Castleterry.	Trillick and Dingle Light	Enniskerry.	
Castleterry.	Belfast and County Down	Enniskerry.	
Castleterry.	Midland Great Western	Enniskerry.	
Castleterry.	Donaghy	Enniskerry.	
Castleterry.	Cork and Muskerry Light	Enniskerry.	
Castleterry.	South Clare	Enniskerry.	
Castleterry.	Belfast and County Down	Enniskerry.	
Castleterry.	Cork, Brandon, and South Coast	Enniskerry.	
Castleterry.	Great Northern	Enniskerry.	
Castleterry.	Midland Great Western	Enniskerry.	
Castleterry.	Cavan, Leitrim, and Roscommon	Enniskerry.	
Castleterry.	Light	Enniskerry.	
Castleterry.	Great Northern	Enniskerry.	
Castleterry.	Midland Great Western	Enniskerry.	
Castleterry.	Cavan, Leitrim, and Roscommon	Enniskerry.	
Castleterry.	Light	Enniskerry.	
Castleterry.	Midland Great Western	Enniskerry.	
Castleterry.	Great Northern	Enniskerry.	
Castleterry.	Midland Great Western	Enniskerry.	
Castleterry.	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford	Enniskerry.	
Castleterry.	Great Southern and Western	Enniskerry.	
Castleterry.	Midland Great Western	Enniskerry.	
Castleterry.	Waterford and Limerick	Enniskerry.	
Castleterry.	Great Southern and Western	Enniskerry.	
Castleterry.	Great Southern and Western	Enniskerry.	
Castleterry.	Midland Great Western	Enniskerry.	
Castleterry.	Great Southern and Western	Enniskerry.	
Castleterry.	Midland Great Western	Enniskerry.	
Castleterry.	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford	Enniskerry.	
Castleterry.	Donaghy	Enniskerry.	
Castleterry.	Great Northern	Enniskerry.	
Castleterry.	Waterford, Dungarvan, and Limerick	Enniskerry.	
Castleterry.	Midland Great Western	Enniskerry.	
Castleterry.	Great Southern and Western	Enniskerry.	
Castleterry.	Midland Great Western	Enniskerry.	
Castleterry.	South Clare	Enniskerry.	
Castleterry.	Midland Great Western	Enniskerry.	
Castleterry.	Cork, Brandon, and South Coast	Enniskerry.	

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—continued.

Name of Station.	Name of Railway.	Name of Station.	Name of Railway.
Knockreeghy.	Midland Great Western	Oldcastle.	Great Northern
Knockring.	Great Southern and Western	Omagh.	Great Northern
Larne.	Belfast and Northern Counties	Omeau.	Midland Great Western
Larne.	Belfast and Northern Counties (Ballymena and Larne Branch)	Omeau.	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford
Lettinkenny.	Lettinkenny	Parnassmore.	Waterford and Limerick
Lilly Junction.	Midland Great Western	Patrick's Well.	Great Southern and Western
Lisnaddy.	Belfast and Northern Counties	Patrick's Well.	Waterford and Limerick
Lisnack.	Great Southern and Western	Portadown.	Great Northern
Lisnack.	Waterford and Limerick	Portadown.	Great Southern and Western
Lisnack Junction.	Great Southern and Western	Portadown.	Belfast and Northern Counties
Lisnack Junction.	Waterford and Limerick	Portadown.	Great Northern
Lisnaree.	Great Northern	Portadown.	Waterford and Limerick
Lisnaree.	Waterford, Dungarvan, & Lismore	Portadown.	Belfast and Northern Counties
Lisnaree.	Great Northern	Portadown.	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford
Lisnaree.	Limerick and Kerry	Portadown.	Rathfriland and Newcastle
Lisnaree.	Belfast and Northern Counties	Portadown.	Great Southern and Western
Lisnaree.	Lisnaree and Lough Swilly	Portadown.	Great Southern and Western
Lisnaree.	Great Northern	Portadown.	Midland Great Western
Lisnaree.	Midland Great Western	Portadown.	Great Southern and Western
Lisnaree.	Great Northern	Portadown.	Great Northern
Lisnaree.	Midland Great Western	Portadown.	Belfast and County Down
Lisnaree.	Great Northern	Portadown.	Great Southern and Western
Lisnaree.	Cork and Magroom	Portadown.	Great Northern
Lisnaree.	Belfast and Northern Counties	Portadown.	Schull and Skibbereen Light
Lisnaree.	Great Northern	Portadown.	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford
Lisnaree.	Clogher Valley	Portadown.	Great Northern
Lisnaree.	Great Southern and Western	Portadown.	Don Valley
Lisnaree.	Sligo, Lough, & Northern Counties	Portadown.	Schull and Skibbereen Light
Lisnaree.	Great Northern	Portadown.	Midland Great Western
Lisnaree.	Great Southern and Western	Portadown.	Great Northern
Lisnaree.	Kilmore Junction	Portadown.	Despaul
Lisnaree.	Midland Great Western	Portadown.	Despaul
Lisnaree.	Great Southern and Western	Portadown.	Midland Great Western
Lisnaree.	Great Southern and Western	Portadown.	Waterford, Dungarvan, & Lismore
Lisnaree.	Great Southern and Western	Portadown.	Great Northern
Lisnaree.	Great Southern and Western	Portadown.	Great Southern and Western
Lisnaree.	Chesham and Tunn	Portadown.	Dublin and Bineaglan Steam Tram
Lisnaree.	South Clare	Portadown.	Waterford and Central Ireland
Lisnaree.	West Clare	Portadown.	Great Southern and Western
Lisnaree.	Ferry and Mitchellstown	Portadown.	Southern
Lisnaree.	Midland Great Western	Portadown.	Tinslingan and Courtmacsherry
Lisnaree.	Great Southern and Western	Portadown.	Light
Lisnaree.	Cavan, Leitrim, & Roscamon Light	Portadown.	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford
Lisnaree.	Great Southern and Western	Portadown.	Waterford and Limerick
Lisnaree.	Great Northern	Portadown.	Belfast and Northern Counties
Lisnaree.	Great Southern and Western	Portadown.	Great Southern and Western
Lisnaree.	Belfast and Northern Counties	Portadown.	Limerick and Kerry
Lisnaree.	Waterford and Central Ireland	Portadown.	Trillick and Dingle Light
Lisnaree.	Great Southern and Western	Portadown.	Great Northern
Lisnaree.	Midland Great Western	Portadown.	Midland Great Western
Lisnaree.	Midland Great Western	Portadown.	Ashberry and Tunn
Lisnaree.	Great Southern and Western	Portadown.	Tunn and Chesham
Lisnaree.	Great Northern	Portadown.	Ashberry and Ennis
Lisnaree.	Midland Great Western	Portadown.	Great Southern and Western
Lisnaree.	Great Southern and Western	Portadown.	Great Southern and Western
Lisnaree.	Belfast and County Down	Portadown.	Clogher Valley
Lisnaree.	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford	Portadown.	Great Northern
Lisnaree.	Limerick and Kerry	Portadown.	Great Northern
Lisnaree.	Rathfriland and Newcastle	Portadown.	Great Northern
Lisnaree.	Kilmore and Newcastle	Portadown.	Great Northern
Lisnaree.	Achill Extension	Portadown.	Waterford and Central Ireland
Lisnaree.	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford	Portadown.	Waterford and Limerick
Lisnaree.	Dundalk, Newry, and Greenore	Portadown.	Waterford, Dungarvan, & Lismore
Lisnaree.	Great Northern	Portadown.	Midland Great Western
Lisnaree.	Belfast and County Down	Portadown.	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford
Lisnaree.	Great Northern	Portadown.	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford
Lisnaree.	Midland Great Western	Portadown.	Midland Great Western
Lisnaree.	London and North Western	Portadown.	Midland Great Western
Lisnaree.	Midland Great Western	Portadown.	Great Southern and Western

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Order Resolved.

Date.	Short Title.	Extent of Revocation.
1880.		
1st May.	The Animals (Inland) Order.	The whole of Chapter 25 (Water Supply on Railways) and the Sixth Schedule

THE CATTLE PLAGUE (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1895.

By the Lords Justices and Privy Council in Ireland.

S. WALKER, C.

WE, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Notice of Disease.

1.—(1.) Every person having or having had in his possession or under his charge an animal affected with or suspected of cattle-plague shall with all practicable speed give notice of the fact of the animal being so affected or suspected to a Constable of the police force for the police District wherein the animal so affected or suspected is or was.

(2.) The Constable receiving such notice shall immediately transmit the information by telegraph to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

(3.) The Constable shall also forthwith give information of the receipt by him of the notice to an Inspector of the Local Authority, and to the Local Authority.

Duty of Inspector to act immediately.

2.—(1.) An Inspector of a Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of cattle-plague, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of cattle-plague, shall proceed with all practicable speed to the place where such disease, according to the information received by him, exists, or is suspected to exist, and shall there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties conferred and imposed on him as Inspector by or under the Act of 1894 and this Order.

(2.) The Inspector shall forthwith report to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, the information received by him, and his proceedings thereon.

(3.) Every such Inspector shall, on leaving any premises in which cattle-plague exists or is suspected to exist, thoroughly wash his hands with soap and water and disinfect his boots and clothes.

No Movement out of Place where Cattle-Plague Exists or is Suspected.

3. No animal, horse, ass, mule, or dog, and no carcase, fodder, litter, dung, utensil, pen, hurdle, or other thing shall be moved out of a building or inclosed place in which cattle-plague exists, or is suspected to exist, or has within ten days existed or been suspected to exist.

Duty of Local Authority and Police in Cattle-Plague.

4.—(1.) Where by virtue of a declaration of an Inspector of a Local Authority (under section five of the Act of 1894) a shed, field, or other place has become a place infected with cattle-plague, the Local Authority shall take all necessary and proper measures, pending the arrival of an Inspector or Officer appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, to enforce the observance of the law relating to cattle-plague, and shall place constables or other proper officers at the entrance of that shed, field, or other place.

(2.) After the arrival of the Inspector or Officer appointed by the Lord Lieutenant the Local Authority and their Officers, and all constables and police officers,

shall assist him to carry into effect and enforce the law relating to cattle-plague, and shall do or cause to be done all things necessary for the effectual execution of the same.

Rules for Cattle-Plague Infected Place.

5.—Rule 1. Animals, horses, asses, mules, or dogs shall not be moved into or out of an Infected Place except with a Licence of a duly authorized Inspector or Officer.

Rule 2. Carcases, fodder, litter, dung, utensils, pens, hurdles, or other things shall not be removed from an Infected Place except with the permission in writing of a duly authorized Inspector or Officer.

Rule 3. No person (except the person tending the animal) shall, unless by the permission in writing of a duly authorized Inspector or Officer, enter any shed, field, or other place, being part of an Infected Place, in which a diseased or suspected animal is or has recently been kept.

Rule 4. Every person upon leaving any such shed, field, or other place shall thoroughly wash his hands with soap and water and disinfect his boots and clothes.

Removal of Dung or other Things.

6. It shall not be lawful for any person to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel, or on a highway or thoroughfare, any dung, fodder, litter, or thing that has been in an Infected Place, or that has been in any place in contact with or used about a diseased or suspected animal, except with a Licence of a duly authorized Inspector or Officer.

Prohibition of Movement.

7.—(1.) An Inspector of a Local Authority or an Inspector appointed by the Lord Lieutenant may give a notice in writing (in the Form D set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) to the owner or person in charge of any animal prohibiting the movement of such animal from or out of any farm, field, shed, sty, or other place, and also the service of such notice it shall not be lawful for any person, until such notice be withdrawn by a further notice in writing (in the Form E set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) signed by an Inspector of the Local Authority, or by an Inspector appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, as the case may be:—

- (a.) to move such animal from or out of such place as aforesaid; or
- (b.) to move from or out of such place as aforesaid any other animal that may be thereon or therein; or
- (c.) to move any other animal on to, or into such place as aforesaid; or
- (d.) to permit any other animal to come in contact with any animal to which the notice applies.

(2.) The Inspector shall with all practicable speed send copies of any notice given by him under this Article to:—

- (i.) The Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle;
- (ii.) The Local Authority; and
- (iii.) The Police Officer in charge of the nearest Police Station of the District.

Disposal of Carcases.

8.—(1.) The carcase of an animal which at the time of its death was affected with or suspected of cattle-plague (other than an animal slaughtered by order of

the Privy Council under the Act of 1894) shall be disposed of by the Local Authority as follows:—

- (i.) Either the Local Authority shall cause the carcass to be buried as soon as possible in its skin in some proper place at a depth of not less than six feet below the surface of the earth, and to be covered with a sufficient quantity of quicklime or other disinfectant;
- (ii.) Or the Local Authority may, if authorized by Licence of the Lord Lieutenant, cause the carcass to be destroyed, under the inspection of the Local Authority, in the mode following:—The carcass shall be disinfected, and shall then be taken, in charge of an Officer of the Local Authority, to a horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard approved for the purpose by the Lord Lieutenant, or other place so approved, and shall be there destroyed by exposure to a high temperature, or by chemical agents.
- (2.) With the view to the execution of the foregoing provisions of this Article the Local Authority may make such regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the removal of carcasses or for securing the burial or destruction of the same.
- (3.) Where under this Article a Local Authority cause a carcass to be buried they shall first cause the skin to be so slashed as to be useless.
- (4.) A Local Authority may cause or allow a carcass to be taken into the District of another Local Authority to be buried or destroyed, with the previous consent of that Local Authority, but not otherwise.

Digging up.

9. It shall not be lawful for any person, except with the Licence of the Lord Lieutenant, to dig up, or cause to be dug up, the carcass of any animal that has been buried.

Occupiers to give facilities for Cleansing.

10.—(1.) The owner and occupier and person in charge of any shed or other place which has been used for any animal while affected with or suspected of cattle-plague shall give all reasonable facilities to an Inspector or Officer duly authorized for the cleansing and disinfection of such place, and of any utensils, pens, hurdles, or other things used for or about such animals.

(2.) Any person failing to comply with the provisions of this Article shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Cattle-Plague found in a Market, Railway Station, Grazing-Park, or other like Place, or during Transit.

11. If an animal is found to be affected with cattle-plague:—

- (a.) while exposed for sale or exhibited in a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, or other place; or
- (b.) while placed in a lair or other place before exposure for sale; or
- (c.) while being in or on a landing-place or wharf or railway station or other place during transit; or
- (d.) while in course of being moved by land or by water; or
- (e.) While being on common or uninclosed land; or
- (f.) while being on or in a farm, field, yard, shed, sty, park, or other place wherein animals of different owners are taken in for shelter or for rest, or for grazing, or for any other purpose; or

- (g.) while being in any other place not in the possession or occupation or under the control of the owner of the animal;

the following provisions shall apply (namely):—

(Seizure of Animals.)

(i.) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause to be seized all the animals affected with cattle-plague, and also all animals being in or on a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, common, uninclosed land, farm, field, yard, shed, sty, park, or other such place as aforesaid, and shall forthwith transmit the information by telegraph to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

(ii.) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause all such animals so seized to be detained at the place where they are seized, or to be moved to some convenient and isolated place and there detained.

(iii.) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause, so far as practicable, all the animals affected with cattle-plague to be kept separate during such movement and detention from animals not so affected.

(iv.) The animals so seized and detained shall not be moved from the place of detention except with the permission of the Lord Lieutenant.

(Declaration of Infected Place by Lord Lieutenant.)

(v.) The market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, common, uninclosed land, farm, field, yard, shed, sty, park, or other such place as aforesaid, or any part thereof, in or on which an animal affected with cattle-plague is found in any case in which this Article applies shall not by reason thereof be declared to be an Infected Place or part of such an Infected Place except by the Lord Lieutenant.

(Disinfection in these Cases.)

(vi.) In case of an animal being found to be affected with cattle-plague in or on any such market, fair, sale, yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway-station, common, uninclosed land, farm, field, yard, shed, sty, park, or other place as aforesaid, it shall not be lawful for the owner or occupier of such market or other place or any person to again use or allow to be used for animals that portion of the market or other place aforesaid where the diseased animal was found, unless and until a Veterinary Inspector has certified that that portion has been so far as practicable cleaned and disinfected.

(Reports.)

(vii.) The Inspector of the Local Authority acting under this Article shall forthwith report to the Local Authority, and the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, the proceedings taken by him thereunder.

(Expenses.)

(viii.) The Local Authority may recover summarily the expenses of the execution by them or by their Inspector or other Officer of the provisions of this Article from the owner of the animals seized or from the consignee or consignee thereof, who may recover the same from the owner by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction.

(Foreign Animals' Wharves, &c.)

(ix.) Nothing in this Article shall apply to a foreign animals' wharf or to a foreign animals' quarantine station or to a landing place for foreign animals.

Prohibition to Expose or Move Diseased or Suspected Animals.

12.—(1.) It shall not be lawful for any person:—

- (a.) to expose a diseased or suspected animal in a market or fair, or in a sale-yard, or other public or private place where animals are commonly exposed for sale; or
- (b.) to place a diseased or suspected animal in a fair or other place adjacent to or connected with a market or a fair, or where animals are commonly placed before exposure for sale; or
- (c.) to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, a diseased or suspected animal on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel; or
- (d.) to carry, lead, or drive, or cause to be carried, led, or driven, a diseased or suspected animal on a highway or thoroughfare; or
- (e.) to place or keep a diseased or suspected animal on common or unfenced land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced, or in a field adjoining a highway unless that field is so fenced or situated that animals therein cannot in any manner come in contact with animals passing along that highway or grazing on the sides thereof; or
- (f.) to graze a diseased or suspected animal on pasture being on the sides of a highway; or
- (g.) to allow a diseased or suspected animal to stray on a highway or thoroughfare or on the sides thereof or on common or unfenced land or in a field or place insufficiently fenced.

(2.) But this Article shall operate subject to any provisions of any Article of this Order providing for or directing the movement of animals in cases therein mentioned.

(3.) The provisions of the last preceding Article of this Order with respect to the seizure and detention of animals under that Article shall apply to the case of any animal exposed or otherwise dealt with in contravention of this Article.

Food and Water during Detention.

13. An Inspector, Officer, or Constable detaining an animal under the Act of 1894, or this Order, shall cause it to be supplied with requisite food and water during its detention; and the expenses incurred by him in respect thereof may be recovered summarily from the person having charge of the animal or from its owner.

Declaration of Slaughter-House an Infected Place by Lord Lieutenant only.

14. A Slaughter-house in which an animal affected with cattle-plague or the carcass of an animal that was affected with cattle-plague is found shall not, by reason thereof, be declared to be an Infected Place except by the Lord Lieutenant.

Assessment of Value for Compensation in Ireland.

15. Where in Ireland an animal is slaughtered on account of cattle-plague by order of the Privy Council under the provisions of the Act of 1894 the value of the animal for compensation shall be ascertained as follows:—

(1.) If within fourteen days after the receipt of notice in writing from an Inspector or Officer of the Veterinary Department of the valuation of the animal the owner of the animal or his agent does not give a counter-notice in writing stating in effect that he disputes the valuation made on behalf of the Privy Council the compensation shall be paid on that valuation.

(2.) If the owner gives such a notice, then the question of the value of the animal shall by virtue of this Article stand referred to the arbitration of a single arbitrator, who shall make his award ready

for delivery within seven days after he is appointed, and the provisions of the Common Law Procedure Amendment Act (Ireland), 1856, shall apply to the reference and arbitration.

(3.) An Arbitrator may be appointed by an agreement in writing signed by an Inspector or Officer of the Veterinary Department and by the owner of the animal or his agent.

(4.) In case no such agreement is entered into within seven days after the service of the counter-notice by the owner or his agent, either party may, having given notice to the other party of the place and time of his intended application, apply to a court of summary jurisdiction to appoint an arbitrator, and such court may accordingly appoint an arbitrator, as if such court were a court or judge within the meaning of the Common Law Procedure Amendment Act (Ireland), 1856.

(5.) If a higher valuation is awarded than the valuation specified in the notice given by the Inspector or Officer of the Veterinary Department, then the Privy Council shall pay the cost of the reference and award and all costs incurred by the owner with respect to the arbitration when ascertained, but otherwise the costs of the reference and award and all costs incurred by the Privy Council with respect to the arbitration when ascertained as aforesaid may be deducted by the Privy Council from the sum payable to the owner as compensation under the award.

Regulations as to Movement Licences.

16.—(1.) The person granting a Movement Licence under this Order shall forthwith send a copy of such Licence to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

(2.) Every Movement Licence granted under the provisions of this Order shall, after the expiration of the period for which such Licence is available, be delivered with all practicable speed by the owner or person in charge of the animals, horses, asses, mules, or dogs moved at the nearest police station of the district in which the place where the animals, horses, asses, mules, or dogs were moved under such Licence is situate.

(3.) Every such Movement Licence when received by the police shall, with all practicable speed, be transmitted to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

Production of Licences: Names and Addresses.

17.—(1.) Every person in charge of an animal, horse, ass, mule, dog, carcass, or thing being moved, where under this Order or under any regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, shall, on demand of a Justice, or of a Constable, or of an Inspector, or Officer appointed or authorized by the Lord Lieutenant, or of an Inspector of a Local Authority, produce and show to him the Movement Licence, if any, authorizing the movement, and shall allow it to be read and a copy of or an extract from it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(2.) Every person so in charge shall, on demand as aforesaid, give his name and address to the Justice or Constable, or Inspector or Officer.

Provisions as to Regulations of Local Authority.

18.—(1.) Every Local Authority shall forthwith send to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, a copy of every regulation made by them under this Order.

(2.) If the Lord Lieutenant is satisfied on inquiry with respect to any notice served or any regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, that the same is for any reason objectionable, and directs the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

Movement of Animals, &c., with Special Licence.

19. Notwithstanding anything in this Order, any animal, horse, ass, mule, dog, carcass, or thing may be moved in any circumstances with a Licence of a duly authorized Inspector or Officer, which Licence will only be granted where the Lord Lieutenant, after inquiry, is satisfied that exceptional circumstances render the movement necessary or expedient.

Powers of the Lord Lieutenant.

20. Any powers by this Order conferred upon a Local Authority, or an Inspector of a Local Authority, may at any time be exercised by the Lord Lieutenant or an Inspector appointed by the Lord Lieutenant respectively.

Local Authority to Enforce Order.

21. The provisions of this Order, except where it is otherwise provided, shall be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Offences.

22.—(1.) If an animal, horse, ass, mule, or dog, or any thing is moved in contravention of this Order, or of a notice served under this Order, or of the conditions of a Movement Licence thereunder, the owner of the animal, horse, ass, mule, dog, or thing, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the animal, horse, ass, mule, dog, or thing, and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the animal, horse, ass, mule, dog, or thing is moved, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(2.) If, in contravention of any regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, a carcass is removed or is not buried or is not destroyed, the owner of the carcass, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the removal, and the person removing or conveying the carcass, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been removed in contravention as aforesaid, and the person failing to bury or destroy the carcass, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(3.) If a person in charge of an animal, horse, ass, mule, dog, carcass, or thing being moved, where under this Order or under any regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, a Movement Licence is necessary, on demand made under this Order, fails to give his true name and address, or gives a false name or address, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(4.) If an owner or person in charge of an animal, horse, ass, mule, or dog being moved, where under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, fails to deliver such Licence at a police station as required by this Order, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(5.) If a person, with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order, allows an animal, horse, ass, mule, or dog to stray, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Documents and Forms.

23.—(1.) A Local Authority shall provide and supply to their Inspectors and Officers such documents and

forms as may be necessary for the purposes of the Act of 1894 and of this Order.

(2.) The Forms for use by an Inspector given in the First Schedule to this Order, with such variations as circumstances require, may be used for the purposes of the Act of 1894 and of this Order.

(3.) Forms given in any former Order which have been before the commencement of this Order prepared and are already printed for use by a Local Authority may also be used, so far as they are suitable, and with the requisite adaptations.

Interpretation.

24. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires:—

“Veterinary Department” means the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council Office in Ireland;

“The Act of 1894” means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894;

“Animals” means cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals and swine;

“Diseased Animal” or “suspected Animal” means an animal affected with or suspected of cattle-plague;

“Infected Place” means a place for the time being declared to be infected with cattle-plague under the Act of 1894;

“Inspector” includes Veterinary Inspector;

“Inspector or other Officer” described in this Order as “duly authorized” for any of the purposes of this Order, means an Inspector or other Officer specially authorized by the Lord Lieutenant;

“Carcass” means the carcass of an animal, and includes part of a carcass, and the meat, bones, hide, skin, hoofs, horns, offal, or other part of an animal, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof;

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1894.

Revocation of Order.

25. The Order described in the Second Schedule to this Order, to the extent described in that Schedule, is hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked: Provided that such revocation shall not invalidate or make unlawful anything done under the parts of the Order hereby revoked, or affect any Licence or authority granted, or any right, title, obligation or liability incurred thereunder before the commencement of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under, the parts of the Order hereby revoked before the commencement of this Order.

Extent.

26. This Order extends to the whole of Ireland.

Commencement.

27. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

Short Title.

28. This Order may be cited as THE CATTLE-PLAGUE (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1895.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
this 17th day of June, 1895.

William O'Brien.

C. T. Hodgkinson

E 3

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

Forms.

FORMS FOR USE BY AN INSPECTOR.

FORM A.

Declaration of Disease.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

(Section 5.)

CATTLE-PLAGUE.

I, A.B., of _____, the Inspector appointed by _____ being the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of _____, hereby declare that it appears to me that cattle-plague exists or has within ten days existed in the following shed, field, or other place (that is to say):—[*here describe the place where the disease is found.*]

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18 ____.

(Signed) A.B.

FORM B.

Notice of Declaration of Disease (Form A)
to Occupier.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

(Section 5.)

CATTLE-PLAGUE.

To C.D., of _____,

I, A.B., of _____, the Inspector appointed by _____ being the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of _____, hereby give you notice, as the occupier of the following shed, field, or other place (that is to say):—[*here describe the place where the disease is found.*] that I have made a Declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed on this notice [copy of Declaration (Form A) as filled up and signed to be indorsed], and that in consequence thereof the shed, field, or other place aforesaid, and all lands and buildings contiguous thereto in your occupation, have become and are a Place infected with cattle-plague, subject to the determination and declaration of the Lord Lieutenant.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18 ____.

(Signed) A.B.

FORM C.

Notice of Declaration of Disease (Form A)
to Occupiers within one Mile.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

(Section 5.)

CATTLE-PLAGUE.

To E.F., of _____,

I, A.B., of _____, the Inspector appointed by _____ being the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of _____, hereby give you notice that I have made a Declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed on this notice [copy of Declaration (Form A) as filled up and signed to be indorsed], and that in consequence thereof the shed, field, or other place therein described, and all lands and buildings contiguous thereto in the same occupation, have become and are a Place infected with cattle-plague, subject

to the determination and declaration of the Lord Lieutenant. And I hereby require you, as an occupier of lands and buildings, part [or the whole] whereof lies within one mile from that shed, field, or other place to take notice that, in consequence of the Declaration aforesaid, and of this notice, the said lands and buildings of which you are occupier have become and are part of the Place infected with cattle-plague, subject to the determination and declaration of the Lord Lieutenant.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18 ____.

(Signed) A.B.

FORM D.

(Article 7.)

Notice to Owner or Person in Charge Prohibiting
Movement of Animals.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

CATTLE-PLAGUE.

To I.J., of _____,

I, G.H., of _____, being an Inspector appointed by the Local Authority of the Poor Law Union of _____ [or being an Inspector appointed by the Lord Lieutenant], hereby prohibit the movement of the following animal, namely:—

from or out of [*here describe the farm, field, shed, sty, or other place where the animal is to be detained.*], and I hereby require you to take notice that, in consequence of this notice and the provisions of the Order in Council under which this notice is issued, it is not lawful for any person until this notice is withdrawn—

- (a.) to move such animal from or out of such place as aforesaid; or
- (b.) to move from or out of such place as aforesaid any other animal that may be thereon or therein; or
- (c.) to move any other animal on to or into such place as aforesaid; or
- (d.) to permit any other animal to come in contact with any animal to which the notice applies.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18 ____.

(Signed) G.H.

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this notice to:—

- (i.) The Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.
- (ii.) The Local Authority; and
- (iii.) The Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District.

[*Read the Indorsement on back of this notice.*]

To be printed as Indorsement on Form D.

The Order in Council under which this notice is issued, provides that if an animal is moved in contravention of this notice the owner of the animal, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the animal, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the animal is moved, are liable under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, to the penalties thereby prescribed.

FORM R.

(Article 7.)

Withdrawal of Notice (Form D) to Owner or Person in charge Prohibiting Movement of Animals.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

CATTLE-PLAGUE.

To I.J., of

I, G.H., of _____, being an Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of _____ (or being an Inspector appointed by the Lord Lieutenant), hereby withdraw, as from this _____ day of _____

18 _____, the notice signed by _____ and served upon you on the _____ day of _____ 18 _____, prohibiting movement of the animal referred to in that notice.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 18 _____.
(Signed) G.H.

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this notice to:—

- (i.) the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle;
- (ii.) The Local Authority; and
- (iii.) The Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Order Revoked.

Date.	Short Title.	Extent of Revocation.
1880.		
31 May,	The Animals (Ireland) Order,	The whole of Chapter I (Cattle-Plague) and all other parts of the Order unrevoked.

THE PLEURO-PNEUMONIA (IRELAND)
ORDER OF 1895.

By the Lords Justices and Privy Council in Ireland.

S. WALKER, C.

WE, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Notice of Disease.

1.—(1.) Every person having or having had in his possession or under his charge a head of cattle affected with or suspected of pleuro-pneumonia shall with all practicable speed give notice of the fact of the head of cattle being so affected or suspected to a constable of the police force for the police district wherein the head of cattle so affected or suspected is or was.

(2.) The constable receiving such notice shall forthwith give information thereof to—

- (i.) The Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle;
- (ii.) an Inspector of the Local Authority;
- (iii.) the Local Authority.

Duty of Inspector to act immediately.

2.—(1.) An Inspector of a Local Authority, on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of pleuro-pneumonia, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of pleuro-pneumonia, shall proceed with all practicable speed to the place where such disease, according to the information received by him exists, or is suspected to exist, and shall there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties conferred and imposed on him as Inspector by or under the Act of 1894 and this Order.

(2.) The Inspector shall forthwith report to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, the information received by him, and his proceedings thereon.

No Movement into or out of Pleuro-Pneumonia Infected Place without Licence.

3. Cattle shall not be moved into or out of an Infected Place except with a Movement Licence of an Inspector or Officer appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, and such cattle shall not be moved except in accordance with the conditions contained in such Licence.

Removal of Dung or other Things.

4. It shall not be lawful for any person to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel, or on a highway or thoroughfare, any dung, fodder, or litter that has been in an Infected Place, or that has been in any place in contact with or used about a diseased or a suspected head of cattle, except with a Licence of an Inspector or Officer appointed by the Lord Lieutenant.

Prohibition of Movement.

5.—(1.) An Inspector of a Local Authority or an Inspector appointed by the Lord Lieutenant may give a notice in writing (in the Form C set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) to the owner or person in charge of any head of cattle, prohibiting the movement of such head of cattle from or out of any farm, field, shed, or other place, and after the service of such notice it shall not be lawful for any person, until such notice be withdrawn by a further notice in writing (in the Form D set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) signed by an Inspector appointed by the Lord Lieutenant:—

- (a.) to move such head of cattle from or out of such place as aforesaid; or
- (b.) to move from or out of such place as aforesaid any other head of cattle that may be thereon or therein; or

- (c.) to move any other head of cattle on, to, or into such place as aforesaid; or
 (d.) to permit any other head of cattle to come in contact with any head of cattle to which the notice applies.

(2.) The Inspector shall with all practicable speed send copies of any notice given by him under this Article to—

- (i.) the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle;
 (ii.) the Local Authority; and
 (iii.) the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District.

Report to Privy Council of Cattle that have been in Contact with Cattle Affected with Pleuro-Pneumonia.

6. Where it appears to a Local Authority that there is within their District any head of cattle which has been in the same field, shed, or other place, or in the same herd, or otherwise in contact with any head of cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia, or otherwise exposed to the infection thereof, the Local Authority shall forthwith report the facts of the case to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

Disposal of Carcases.

7.—(1.) The carcase of a head of cattle which has died of pleuro-pneumonia shall be disposed of by the Local Authority as follows:—

- (i.) Either the Local Authority shall cause the carcase to be buried as soon as possible in its skin in some proper place at a depth of not less than six feet below the surface of the earth, and to be covered with a sufficient quantity of quicklime or other disinfectant;
 (ii.) Or the Local Authority may, if authorised by Licence of the Lord Lieutenant, cause the carcase to be destroyed, under the inspection of the Local Authority, in the mode following:—The carcase shall be disinfected, and shall then be taken, in charge of an officer of the Local Authority, to a home-slaughterer's or knacker's yard approved for the purpose by the Lord Lieutenant, or other place so approved, and shall be there destroyed by exposure to a high temperature, or by chemical agents.
 (3.) With the view to the execution of the foregoing provisions of this Article the Local Authority may make such regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the removal of carcases or for securing the burial or destruction of the same.

(3.) A Local Authority may cause or allow a carcase to be taken into the District of another Local Authority to be buried or destroyed, with the previous consent of that Local Authority, but not otherwise.

Digging up.

8. It shall not be lawful for any person, except with a Licence of the Lord Lieutenant, to dig up, or cause to be dug up, the carcase of any head of cattle that has been buried.

Disinfection.

9. An Inspector or Officer appointed by the Lord Lieutenant may cause or require any shed or other place which has been used for a head of cattle while affected with or suspected of pleuro-pneumonia, and any utensil, pen, hurdle, or other thing used for or about such head of cattle, to be cleansed and disinfected to his satisfaction.

Compulsory to give facilities for Cleansing.

10.—(1.) The owner and occupier and person in charge of any shed or other place which has been used for any head of cattle while affected with or suspected of pleuro-pneumonia shall give all reasonable facilities

to an Inspector or Officer appointed by the Lord Lieutenant for the cleansing and disinfection of such place, and of any utensil, pen, hurdle, or other things used for or about such cattle.

(2.) Any person failing to comply with the provisions of this Article shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Movement within their District by Special Authority of Lord Lieutenant.

11. A Local Authority, if authorized by the Lord Lieutenant to put in operation this Article, but not otherwise, may, with the view of preventing the spreading of pleuro-pneumonia, make such regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the movement by land or by water of cattle within the whole of their District or within any part or parts thereof specified by the Lord Lieutenant.

Notice of Regulations to Railway Companies.

12. A Local Authority shall send a copy of every regulation made by them under the last preceding Article of this Order to every railway company having a railway station within the District of the Local Authority or within the part of their District to which the regulation applies, and shall also forthwith send a copy of the regulation to the Secretary, Railway Clearing House, 5, Eildare-street, Dublin.

Limitation as to Regulations of Local Authority.

13.—(1.) A regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order shall not be deemed to authorize:—

- (a.) the movement of any cattle affected with or suspected of pleuro-pneumonia; or
 (b.) the movement of any cattle in or out of any place or area infected with cattle-plague, pleuro-pneumonia, or foot-and-mouth disease, or any other disease, otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of the Act of 1894, and any Order in Council or Order of the Lord Lieutenant in relation to such disease.

(2.) For the purposes of this Order, or of any regulation made by a Local Authority thereunder, cattle shall not be deemed to be moved within the District of the Local Authority or within the part of the District to which the regulation applies when they are moved through the District or such part thereof by railway from a place outside the District or such part thereof to another place outside the District or such part thereof without unnecessary delay, and without the cattle being untrucked or re-trucked within the District or such part thereof.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Markets, Sales, etc.

14. A Local Authority may, with the view of preventing the spreading of pleuro-pneumonia, make such regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the exposure or sale of cattle in or at any market, fair, auction, sale-yard, sale, or place of sale held within their District.

Pleuro-Pneumonia found in a Market, Railway Station, Grazing Park, or other like Place, or during Transit.

15. By virtue of section twenty-one of the Act of 1894, if a head of cattle is found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia:—

- (a.) while exposed for sale or exhibited in a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, or other place; or
 (b.) while placed in a lair or other place before exposure for sale; or
 (c.) while being in or on a landing place or wharf or railway station or other place during transit; or
 (d.) while in course of being moved by land or by water; or

- (e.) while being on common or uninclosed land; or
- (f.) while being on or in a farm, field, yard, shed, park, or other place wherein animals of different owners are taken in for shelter, or for rest, or for grazing, or for any other purpose; or
- (g.) while being in any other place not in the possession or occupation or under the control of the owner of the animal;

the following provisions shall apply, namely:—

(Seizure of Cattle.)

(i.) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause to be seized all the cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia, and also all cattle being in or on the market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, fair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, common, uninclosed land, farm, field, yard, shed, park, or other such place as aforesaid, and shall forthwith transmit the information by telegraph to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

(ii.) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause all such cattle so seized to be detained at the place where they are seized, or to be moved to some convenient and isolated place, and there detained.

(iii.) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause, so far as practicable, all the cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia to be kept separate during such movement and detention from cattle not so affected.

(iv.) The cattle so seized and detained shall not be moved from the place of detention except with the permission of the Lord Lieutenant.

(Declaration of Infected Place by Lord Lieutenant only.)

(v.) The market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, fair, landing place, wharf, railway station, common, uninclosed land, farm, field, yard, shed, park, or other such place as aforesaid, or any part thereof, in or on which a head of cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia is found in any case in which this Article applies shall not by reason thereof be declared to be an Infected Place or part of such an Infected Place except by the Lord Lieutenant.

(Reports.)

(vi.) The Inspector of the Local Authority acting under this Article shall forthwith report to:—

(a.) the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle; and

(b.) the Local Authority, the proceedings taken by him thereunder.

(Expenses.)

(vii.) The Local Authority may recover summarily the expenses of the execution by them or by their Inspector or other Officer of the provisions of this Article from the owner of the cattle seized, or from the consignor or consignee thereof, who may recover the same from the owner, by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction.

(Foreign Animals' Wharves, &c.)

(viii.) Nothing in this Article shall apply to a foreign animals' wharf or to a foreign animals' quarantine station or to a landing-place for foreign animals.

Prohibition to Expose or Move Diseased or Suspected Cattle.

16.—(1.) It shall not be lawful for any person—

(a.) to expose a diseased or suspected head of cattle in a market or fair, or in a sale-yard or other public or private place where cattle are commonly exposed for sale; or

(b.) to place a diseased or suspected head of cattle in a fair or other place adjacent to or connected with a market or fair, or where cattle are commonly placed before exposure for sale; or

(c.) to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, a diseased or suspected head of cattle on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel; or

(d.) to carry, lead, or drive, or cause to be carried, led, or driven, a diseased or suspected head of cattle on a highway or thoroughfare; or

(e.) to place or keep a diseased or suspected head of cattle on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced, or in a field adjoining a highway unless that field is so fenced or situated that cattle therein cannot in any manner come in contact with cattle passing along that highway, or grazing on the sides thereof; or

(f.) to graze a diseased or suspected head of cattle on pasture being on the sides of a highway; or

(g.) to allow a diseased or suspected head of cattle to stray on a highway or thoroughfare or on the sides thereof, or on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced.

(2.) But this Article shall operate subject to any provisions of any Article of this Order providing for or directing the movement of cattle in cases therein mentioned.

(3.) The provisions of the last preceding Article of this Order with respect to the seizure and detention of cattle under that Article shall apply in the case of any cattle exposed or otherwise dealt with in contravention of this Article.

Food and Water during Detention.

17. An Inspector, officer, or constable detaining a head of cattle under the Act of 1894 or this Order shall cause it to be supplied with requisite food and water during its detention; and the expenses incurred by him in respect thereof may be recovered summarily from the person having charge of the head of cattle or from its owner.

Declaration of Slaughter-House an Infected Place by Lord Lieutenant only.

18. A slaughter-house in which a head of cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia or the carcass of an animal that was affected with pleuro-pneumonia is found, shall not, by reason thereof, be declared to be an Infected Place except by the Lord Lieutenant.

Ascertainment of Value for Compensation in Ireland.

19. Where in Ireland a head of cattle is slaughtered on account of pleuro-pneumonia by order of the Privy Council under the provisions of the Act of 1894, the value of the head of cattle for compensation shall be ascertained as follows:—

(i.) If within fourteen days after the receipt of notice in writing from an Inspector or Officer of the Veterinary Department of the valuation of the head of cattle the owner of the animal or his agent does not give a counter-notice in writing, stating in effect that he disputes the valuation made on behalf of the Veterinary Department, the compensation shall be paid on that valuation.

(ii.) If the owner gives such a counter-notice, then the question of the value of the animal shall by virtue of this Article stand referred to the arbitration of a single arbitrator, who shall make his award ready for delivery within seven days after he is appointed, and the provisions of the Common Law Procedure Amendment Act (Ireland), 1856, shall apply to the reference and arbitration.

(iii.) An arbitrator may be appointed by an agreement in writing, signed by an Inspector or Officer of the Veterinary Department and by the owner of the animal or his agent.

(iv.) In case no such agreement is entered into within seven days after the service of the counter-notice by the owner or his agent, either party may, having given notice to the other party of the place and time of his intended application, apply to a court of summary jurisdiction to appoint an arbitrator, and such court may accordingly appoint an arbitrator, as if such court were a court or judge within the meaning of the Common Law Procedure Amendment Act (Ireland), 1856.

(v.) If a higher valuation is awarded than the valuation specified in the notice given by the Inspector or Officer of the Veterinary Department, then the Privy Council shall pay the cost of the reference and award and all costs incurred by the owner with respect to the arbitration when ascertained, but otherwise the costs of the reference and award, and all costs incurred by the Privy Council with respect to the arbitration when ascertained as aforesaid, may be deducted by the Privy Council from the sum payable to the owner as compensation under the award.

Granting of Movement Licences.

20.—(1.) A Licence shall only be granted by or on behalf of a Local Authority for the movement of a head of cattle under this Order or under any regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order where in the opinion of the Local Authority or the person granting the Licence, as the case may be, the granting of such Licence is necessary or expedient.

(2.) A Movement Licence granted under this Order or under any regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order shall not be available if granted by the owner of the head of cattle to be moved, or by his agent, or by the owner or consignee or other person selling the animal or exposing the animal for sale, or by the purchaser thereof or by his agent, or by the auctioneer or other person conducting the sale at which the animal is exposed, or by the occupier of the farm or premises or slaughterhouse from or to which the animal is to be moved, or by any individual member of an Executive Committee or Sub-Committee of a Local Authority.

Regulations as to Licences.

21.—(1.) The person granting a Movement Licence under this Order shall forthwith send a copy of such Licence to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

(ii.) Every Movement Licence granted under the provisions of this Order shall, after the expiration of the period for which such Licence is available, be delivered with all practicable speed by the person in charge of the cattle moved, at the nearest Police Station of the District in which the place where the cattle were moved under such Licence is situated.

(iii.) Every such Movement Licence when received by the Police shall, with all practicable speed, be transmitted to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

Production of Licences: Names and Addresses.

22.—(1.) Every person in charge of a head of cattle or thing being moved, where under this Order or under any regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, shall, on demand of a Justice, or of a Constable, or of an Inspector or Officer appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, or of an Inspector of a Local Authority, produce and show to him the Movement Licence, if any, authorizing the movement, and shall allow it to be read and a copy of or an extract from it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(2.) Every person so in charge shall, on demand as aforesaid, give his name and address to the Justice, or Constable, or Inspector, or Officer.

Provisions as to Regulations of Local Authority.

23.—(1.) A Local Authority shall forthwith send to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, a copy of every regulation made by them under this Order.

(2.) If the Lord Lieutenant is satisfied on inquiry, with respect to any notice served or any regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, that the same is for any reason objectionable, and direct the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

Movement of Cattle, &c., with Special Licence.

24. Notwithstanding anything in this Order, or in any regulation made by a Local Authority thereunder, any head of cattle, carcasses, or thing may be moved in any circumstances with a Licence of an Inspector or Officer appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, which Licence will only be granted where the Lord Lieutenant, after inquiry, is satisfied that exceptional circumstances render the movement necessary or expedient.

Powers of the Lord Lieutenant.

25. Any powers by this Order conferred upon a Local Authority or an Inspector of a Local Authority may at any time be exercised by the Lord Lieutenant or by an Inspector appointed by the Lord Lieutenant respectively.

Local Authority to enforce Order.

26. The provisions of this Order, except where it is otherwise provided, shall be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Offences.

27.—(1.) If a head of cattle or any thing is moved in contravention of this Order, or of a notice served under this Order, or of any regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, or of the condition of a Movement Licence thereunder, the owner of the head of cattle or thing, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the head of cattle or thing, and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it, knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the head of cattle or thing is moved, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(2.) If, in contravention of any regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, a carcass is removed or is not buried, or is not destroyed, the owner of the carcass, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the removal, and the person removing or conveying the carcass, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been removed in contravention as aforesaid, and the person failing to bury or destroy the carcass, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(3.) If anything is omitted to be done as regards cleaning or disinfection in contravention of a requirement of an Inspector or Officer appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, the owner and the lessee and the occupier and the person in charge of any place or thing in or in respect of which the same is omitted, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(4.) If a person in charge of a head of cattle, or carcass, or thing being moved, where under this Order

under any regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, on demand made under this Order, fails to give his true name and address, or gives a false name and address, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(5) If an owner or person in charge of cattle being moved, where under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, fails to deliver such Licence at a police station, as required by this Order, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(6) If a person, with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order, or of any regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, allows a head of cattle to stray, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Documents and Forms.

28.—(1.) A Local Authority shall provide and supply to their Inspectors and Officers such documents and forms as may be necessary for the purposes of the Act of 1894 and of this Order.

(2) The Forms for use by an Inspector given in the First Schedule to this Order, with such variations as circumstances require, may be used for the purposes of the Act of 1894 and of this Order.

(3) Forms given in any former Order, which have been before the commencement of this Order proposed and are already printed for use by a Local Authority, may also be used, so far as they are suitable, and with the requisite adaptations.

Interpretation.

29. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires:—

"The Veterinary Department" means the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council Office in Ireland;

"The Act of 1894" means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894;

"Cattle" means bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, and calves;

"Diseased Cattle" or "Suspected Cattle" means cattle affected with or suspected of pleuro-pneumonia;

"Infected Place" means a place for the time being declared to be infected with pleuro-pneumonia under the Act of 1894;

"Inspector" includes Veterinary Inspector;

"Carcase" means the carcase of a head of cattle, and includes part of a carcase, and the head, bones, hide, skin, hoofs, horns, osses, or other part of a head of cattle, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof.

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1894.

Revocation of Orders.

30. The Order described in the Second Schedule to this Order is hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked: Provided that such revocation shall not invalidate or make unlawful anything done under the Order hereby revoked, or affect any licence or authority granted, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued thereunder before the commencement of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under, the Order hereby revoked, before the commencement of this Order.

Existing Regulations of Local Authority.

31. All regulations made by a Local Authority under the Order by this Order revoked, and in force immediately before the commencement of this Order, shall be deemed to have been made under this Order, and shall continue in force until altered or revoked by

the Local Authority, or by the Lord Lieutenant, provided that nothing in any such regulation shall in any way apply to a head of cattle or thing which is being moved under the authority of an Inspector or Officer appointed by the Lord Lieutenant.

Extent.

32. This Order extends to the whole of Ireland.

Commencement.

33. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

Short Title.

34. This Order may be cited as THE PLEURO-PNEUMONIA (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1895.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 17th day of June, 1895.

William O'Brien. G. T. Rolleston.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Forms.

FORMS FOR USE BY AN INSPECTOR.

Form A.

Declaration of Disease.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

(Section 8.)

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

I, A.B., of _____, the Inspector appointed by _____, being the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of _____, hereby declare that it appears to me that pleuro-pneumonia exists or has within fifty-six days existed in the following shed, field, or other place, that is to say:—*Here describe the place where the disease is found.*

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18 ____.
(Signed), A.B.

Form B.

Notice of Declaration of Disease (Form A) to Occupier.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

(Section 8.)

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

To C.D. of _____

I, A.B. of _____, the Inspector appointed by _____, being the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of _____, hereby give you notice, as the occupier of the following shed, field, or other place, that is to say:—*Here describe the place where the disease is found.* that I have made a Declaration, a copy whereof is inclosed on this notice [copy of Declaration (Form A) as filled up and signed to be inclosed], and that in consequence thereof the shed, field, or other place aforesaid, has become and is a Place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, subject to the determination and declaration of the Lord Lieutenant.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18 ____.
(Signed), A.B.

F

FORM C.

(Article 5.)

Notice to Owner or Person in Charge Prohibiting Movement of Cattle.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

To G.H. of

I, E.F., of _____, being an Inspector appointed by the Local Authority of the Poor Law Union of _____ [or being an Inspector appointed by the Lord Lieutenant], hereby prohibit the movement of the following head of cattle, namely:— _____ from or out of [here describe the farm, field, shed, or other place where the animal is to be detained], and I hereby require you to take notice that, in consequence of this notice and the provisions of the Order in Council under which this notice is issued, it is not lawful for any person, until this notice is withdrawn:—

- (a.) to move such head of cattle from or out of such place as aforesaid; or
- (b.) to move from or out of such place as aforesaid any other head of cattle that may be thereon or therein; or
- (c.) to move any other head of cattle on to or into such place as aforesaid; or
- (d.) to permit any other head of cattle to come in contact with any head of cattle to which the notice applies.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18 ____.

(Signed), E.F.

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this Notice to:—

- (i.) The Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle;
- (ii.) the Local Authority; and
- (iii.) the Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District.

[Read the Indorsement on back of this notice.]

To be printed as Indorsement on Form C.

The Order in Council under which this notice is issued, provides that if a head of cattle is moved in contravention of this notice the owner of the animal, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the animal, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it, knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the animal is moved, are liable under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, to the penalties thereby prescribed.

FORM D.

(Article 5.)

Withdrawal of Notice (Form C) to Owner or Person in Charge Prohibiting Movement of Cattle.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

To G.H. of

I, E.F., of _____, being an Inspector appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, hereby withdraw as from this _____ day of _____, 18 ____, the notice signed by _____ and served upon you on the _____ day of _____, 18 ____, prohibiting movement of the head of cattle referred to in that notice.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18 ____.

(Signed), E.F.

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this notice to:—

- (i.) the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle;
- (ii.) the Local Authority; and
- (iii.) the Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Order Revoked.

Date.	Short Title.
1890. 30th August,	The Pleuro-Pneumonia (Ireland) Order of 1890.

THE FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1895.

By the Lords Justices and Privy Council in Ireland

S. FALKER, C.

WE, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, and of every other power enabling Us in that behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Notice of Disease.

1.—(1.) Every person having or having had in his possession or under his charge an animal affected with or suspected of foot-and-mouth disease shall, with all practicable speed, give notice of the fact of the animal being so affected or suspected to a constable of the police force for the police district wherein the animal so affected or suspected is or was.

(2.) The constable receiving such notice shall immediately transmit the information by telegraph to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

(3.) The constable shall also forthwith give information of the receipt by him of the notice to an Inspector of the Local Authority and to the Local Authority.

Duty of Inspector to act immediately.

2.—(1.) An Inspector of a Local Authority, on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of foot-and-mouth disease, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of foot-and-mouth disease, shall proceed with all practicable speed to the place where such disease, according to the information received by him, exists, or is suspected to exist, and shall there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties conferred and imposed on him as Inspector by or under the Act of 1894 and this Order.

(2.) The Inspector shall forthwith report to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, the information received by him, and his proceedings thereon.

(3.) Every such Inspector shall, on leaving any premises in which foot-and-mouth disease exists, or is suspected to exist, thoroughly wash his hands with soap and water and disinfect his boots and clothes.

Local Authority to consult Veterinary Inspector as to existence of Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

3.—(1.) A Local Authority, in making an inquiry, under sub-section five of section eight of the Act of 1894, into the correctness of an Inspector's declaration respecting the existence of foot-and-mouth disease in any place, shall obtain the assistance and advice of a Veterinary Inspector or of a person qualified according to the Act of 1894 to be such.

(2.) Every such Veterinary Inspector or person shall, on leaving any premises in which foot-and-mouth disease exists, or is suspected to exist, thoroughly wash his hands with soap and water and disinfect his boots and clothes.

Rules for Foot-and-Mouth Disease Infected Place.

4. In addition to the Rules for foot-and-mouth disease contained in Part II. of the First Schedule to the Act of 1894, the following additional Rules shall have effect in relation to an Infected Place:—

Rule 1. Animals shall not be moved into or out of an Infected Place except with a Licence of an Inspector or Officer duly authorized to grant such Licence.

Rule 2. Carcasses shall not be removed from an Infected Place except with the permission in writing of an Inspector or Officer duly authorized to give such permission.

Rule 3. Fodder, litter, dung, utensils, pens, hurdles, or other things shall not be removed from an Infected Place except with the permission in writing of an Inspector or Officer duly authorized to give such permission, which permission shall not be granted until such things have been thoroughly disinfected.

Rule 4. No person (except the person tending the animal) shall, unless authorized in writing by a duly authorized Inspector or Officer, enter any shed, field, or other place, being part of an Infected Place, in which a diseased or suspected animal is or has recently been kept.

Rule 5. Every person, upon leaving any such shed, field, or other place, shall thoroughly wash his hands with soap and water and disinfect his boots and clothes.

Rule 6. A person tending a diseased or suspected animal shall not tend any animal not so diseased or suspected, except with the permission in writing of an Inspector or Officer duly authorized to give such permission.

Removal of Dung or other Things.

5. It shall not be lawful for any person to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel, or on a highway or thoroughfare, any dung, fodder, litter, or thing that has been in an Infected Place, or that has been in any place in contact with or used about a diseased or suspected animal, except with a Licence of an Inspector or Officer duly authorized to grant such Licence.

Prohibition of Movement.

6.—(1.) An Inspector of a Local Authority, or an Inspector appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, may give a notice in writing (in the Form D set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) to the owner or person in charge of any animal prohibiting the movement of such animal from or out of any farm, field, shed, sty, or other place, and after the service of such notice it shall not be lawful for any person, until such notice is withdrawn by a further notice in writing (in the Form E set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect), signed by an Inspector of the Local Authority or by an Inspector

appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, as the case may be:—

(a.) to move such animal from or out of such place as aforesaid; or

(b.) to move from or out of such place as aforesaid any other animal that may be therein or therein; or

(c.) to move any other animal on to or into such place as aforesaid; or

(d.) to permit any other animal to come in contact with any animal to which the notice applies.

(2.) The Inspector shall with all practicable speed send copies of any notice given by him under this Article to:—

(i.) the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle;

(ii.) the Local Authority; and

(iii.) the Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District.

Disposal of Carcasses.

7.—(1.) The carcass of an animal which has died of foot-and-mouth disease shall be disposed of by the Local Authority as follows:—

(i.) Either the Local Authority shall cause the carcass to be buried as soon as possible in its skin in some proper place, at a depth of not less than six feet below the surface of the earth, and to be covered with a sufficient quantity of quicklime or other disinfectant;

(ii.) Or the Local Authority may, if authorized by Licence of the Lord Lieutenant, cause the carcass to be destroyed, under the inspection of the Local Authority, in the mode following:—The carcass shall be disinfected, and shall then be taken in charge of an officer of the Local Authority, to a horse-slaughterer's or knacker's-yard approved for the purpose by the Lord Lieutenant, or other place so approved, and shall be there destroyed by exposure to a high temperature, or by chemical agents.

(2.) With the view to the execution of the foregoing provisions of this Article, the Local Authority may make such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the removal of carcasses, or for securing the burial or destruction of the same.

(3.) Where under this Article a Local Authority cause a carcass to be buried, they shall first cause the skin to be so skinned as to be workable.

(4.) A Local Authority may cause or allow a carcass to be taken into the district of another Local Authority, to be buried or destroyed, with the previous consent of that Local Authority, but not otherwise.

Digging Up.

8. It shall not be lawful for any person, except with a Licence of the Lord Lieutenant, to dig up, or cause to be dug up, the carcass of any animal that has been buried.

Disinfection for Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

9.—(1.) Any shed or other place in which an animal affected with foot-and-mouth disease has been kept while so affected, or has died or been slaughtered, shall be cleaned and disinfected as follows:

(a.) The shed or other place shall be swept out, and all litter, dung, or other thing that has been in contact with, or used about, any such animal, shall be effectually removed therefrom; then

(b.) The floor of the shed or other place, and all other parts thereof with which the animal or its droppings or any discharge from the mouth or nostrils of the animal has come in contact, shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water; then

(c.) The same parts of the shed or other place shall be washed over with lime-wash.

(2.) All litter, dung, or other thing than has been removed from the shed or other place shall be forthwith disinfected, burnt, or destroyed.

(3.) Except that where any yard or other place of that nature is not capable of being so cleansed and disinfected, it shall be sufficient if such yard or place be cleaned and disinfected so far as practicable.

(4.) The Local Authority may by regulation require the occupier of any such shed or other place to cleanse and disinfect the same in accordance with this Article at the expense of the Local Authority or at the expense of such occupier.

(5.) Where the Local Authority have made no Regulation under this Article, the provisions of this Article shall be executed by the Local Authority at their own expense.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Disinfection of Places used for Temporary Detention, or of Vehicles, &c.

10.—(1.) A Local Authority may, with the view of preventing the spreading of foot-and-mouth disease, either generally or in any particular case, make such Regulations as they think fit for the following purposes, or any of them:—

(a.) For requiring the owner, lessee, or occupier of any building, shed, outhouse, yard, or other place used for the temporary keeping or detention of animals prior to or subsequent to their being exposed for sale in or at a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, or other public or private place where animals are commonly exposed for sale, to cleanse and disinfect such building, shed, outhouse, yard, or other place at his own expense, where in the judgment of the Local Authority, the circumstances are such as to allow of such cleansing and disinfection being reasonably required;

(b.) For requiring the cleansing and disinfection of vans, carts, or other vehicles used for carrying animals, or of ropes, nets, or other apparatus used in the conveyance of animals, on land otherwise than on a railway;

(c.) For prescribing the mode in which cleansing and disinfection under the Regulations are to be effected.

(2.) If any person fails to cleanse and disinfect any building, shed, outhouse, yard, or other place, or any van, cart, or other vehicle, or any rope, net, or other apparatus, in accordance with any such Regulation, it shall be lawful for the Local Authority, without prejudice to the recovery of any penalty for the infringement of such Regulation, to cause such building, shed, outhouse, yard, or other place, or such van, cart, or other vehicle, or such rope, net, or other apparatus to be cleansed and disinfected, and to recover summarily the expenses of such cleansing and disinfection from such person.

Occupiers to give Facilities for Cleansing.

11.—(1.) The owner and occupier and person in charge of any place, thing, or vehicle to which the two last preceding Articles of this Order apply shall give all reasonable facilities to the Local Authority, or to a duly authorized Inspector or Officer for the carrying out of the provisions of those Articles.

(2.) Any person failing to comply with the provisions of this Article shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Movement into their District from other Districts.

12.—(1.) A Local Authority may, with the view of preventing the introduction of foot-and-mouth disease into their district, make such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the movement by land or by water of animals into their district from the district of any other Local Authority in Ireland.

(2.) Where a Local Authority have made a Regulation under the provisions of this Article prohibiting the movement of animals into their district from the district of any other Local Authority in Ireland, it shall not be lawful, so long as such Regulation is in force, for any person to move into the district of such mentioned Local Authority any animal so prohibited that may have been at any time during the continuance of such Regulation within the district of such other Local Authority.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Movement within their District.

13. A Local Authority may, with the view of preventing the spreading of foot-and-mouth disease, make such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the movement by land or by water of animals within the whole of their district, or within any part or parts thereof.

Notice of Regulations to Railway Companies, &c.

14. A Local Authority shall forthwith send a copy of every Regulation made by them under either of the two last preceding Articles of this Order to—

- (i.) Every railway company having a railway station within the district of the Local Authority or within the part of their district to which the Regulation applies;
- (ii.) the Secretary, Railway Clearing House, 5, Kingsland-road, Dublin; and
- (iii.) the owner of each vessel used for carrying animals on any canal, river, or inland navigation, that is within or passes through the district or part of the district to which the Regulation applies.

Power to make Regulations not to be delegated.

15. The power to make Regulations under this Order as to movement of animals into their district or within their district shall be exercised only by a Local Authority or their Executive Committee and shall not be delegated to any other Committee nor to a Sub-Committee.

Limitation as to Regulations of Local Authority.

16.—(1.) A Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order as to movement of animals into their district or within their district shall not be deemed to authorize:—

- (a.) the movement of any animal affected with or suspected of foot-and-mouth disease; or
- (b.) the movement of any animal into or out of any place or area infected with cattle-plague, pleuropneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, swine fever, or any other disease, otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of the Act of 1894, and any Order in Council in relation to such disease.

(2.) For the purposes of this Order, or of any Regulation made by a Local Authority thereunder, animals shall not be deemed to be moved from, into, or within the district of a Local Authority or within the part of the District to which the Regulation applies where they are moved through the district or such part thereof by railway from a place outside the district or such part thereof to another place outside the district or such part thereof without unnecessary delay and without the animals being untrucked or re-booked within the district or such part thereof.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Markets, Sales, &c.

17. A Local Authority may, with the view of preventing the spreading of foot-and-mouth disease, make such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the exposure or sale of animals in or at a market, fair, auction, sale-yard, sale, or place of exhibition within their district.

Foot-and-mouth disease found in a Market, Railway Station, Grazing Park, or other like Place, or during Transit.

18. By virtue of section twenty-one of the Act of 1884, if an animal is found to be affected with foot-and-mouth disease—

- (a.) while exposed for sale or exhibited in a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, or other place ; or
- (b.) while placed in a fair or other place before exposure for sale ; or
- (c.) while being in or on a landing-place or wharf or railway station or other place during transit ; or
- (d.) while in course of being moved by land or by water ; or
- (e.) while being on common or uninclosed land ; or
- (f.) while being on or in a farm, field, yard, shed, sty, park, or other place wherein animals of different owners are taken in for shelter, or for rest, or for grazing, or for any other purpose ; or
- (g.) while being in any other place not in the possession or occupation or under the control of the owner of the animal ;

the following provisions shall apply, namely :—

(Seizure of Animals).

(i.) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause to be seized all the animals affected with foot-and-mouth disease, and also all animals being in or on the market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, fair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, common, uninclosed land, farm, field, yard, shed, sty, park, or other such place as aforesaid, and shall forthwith transmit the information by telegraph to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

(ii.) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause all such animals so seized to be detained at the place where they are seized, or to be moved to some convenient and isolated place, and there detained.

(iii.) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause, so far as practicable, all the animals affected with foot-and-mouth disease to be kept separate during such movement and detention from animals not so affected.

(iv.) The animals so seized and detained shall not be moved from the place of detention except with the permission of the Lord Lieutenant.

(Detention of Infected Place by Lord Lieutenant only.)

(v.) The market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, fair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, common, uninclosed land, farm, field, yard, shed, sty, park, or other such place as aforesaid, or any part thereof, in or on which an animal affected with foot-and-mouth disease is found in any case in which this article applies shall not by reason thereof be declared to be an Infected Place or part of such an Infected Place except by the Lord Lieutenant.

(Disinfection in these Cases.)

(vi.) In case of an animal being found to be affected with foot-and-mouth disease in or on any such market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, fair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, common, uninclosed land, farm, field, yard, shed, sty, park, or other place as aforesaid, it shall not be lawful for the owner or occupier of such market or other place or any person to again use or allow to be used for animals that portion of the market or other place aforesaid where the diseased animal was found, unless and until a Veterinary Inspector has certified that that portion has been, so far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected.

(Reports.)

(vii.) The Inspector of the Local Authority, acting under this Article, shall forthwith report to : (a) the

Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, and (b) the Local Authority, the proceedings taken by him thereunder.

(Expenses.)

(viii.) The Local Authority may recover summarily the expenses of the execution by them or by their Inspector or other officer of the provisions of this Article from the owner of the animals seized, or from the consignor or consignee thereof, who may recover the same from the owner by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Prohibition to Export or Move Diseased or Suspected Animals.

19.—(1.) It shall not be lawful for any person :—

- (a.) to expose a diseased or suspected animal in a market or fair, or in a sale-yard, or other public or private place where animals are commonly exposed for sale ; or
- (b.) to place a diseased or suspected animal in a fair or other place adjacent to or connected with a market or a fair, or where animals are commonly placed before exposure for sale ; or
- (c.) to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, a diseased or suspected animal on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel ; or
- (d.) to carry, load, or drive, or cause to be carried, led, or driven, a diseased or suspected animal on a highway or thoroughfare ; or
- (e.) to place or keep a diseased or suspected animal on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced, or in a field adjoining a highway unless that field is so fenced or situate that animals therein cannot in any manner come in contact with animals passing along that highway or grazing on the sides thereof ; or
- (f.) to graze a diseased or suspected animal on pasture being on the sides of a highway ; or
- (g.) to allow a diseased or suspected animal to stray on a highway or thoroughfare or on the sides thereof, or on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced.

(2.) But this Article shall operate subject to any provisions of any Article of this Order providing for or directing the movement of animals in cases therein mentioned.

(3.) The provisions of the last preceding Article of this Order with respect to the seizure and detention of animals under that Article shall apply in the case of any animal exposed or otherwise dealt with in contravention of this Article.

Food and Water during Detention.

(20.) An Inspector, Officer, or Constable detaining an animal under the Act of 1884 or this Order shall cause it to be supplied with requisite food and water during its detention ; and the expenses incurred by him in respect thereof may be recovered summarily from the person having charge of the animal or from its owner.

Declaration of Slaughter-house an Infected Place by Lord Lieutenant only.

21. A slaughter-house in which an animal affected with foot-and-mouth disease or the carcase of an animal that was affected with foot-and-mouth disease is found, shall not by reason thereof be declared to be an Infected Place, except by the Lord Lieutenant.

Slaughter by Local Authority and Compensation.

22.—(1.) A Local Authority may, if they think fit, cause to be slaughtered :—

- (a.) any cattle, sheep, or swine affected with foot-and-mouth disease or suspected of being so affected ; and

(3) any cattle, sheep, or swine being or having been in the same field, shed, or other place or in the same herd or flock or otherwise in contact with animals affected with foot-and-mouth disease, or being or having been in the opinion of the Local Authority in any way exposed to the infection of foot-and-mouth disease.

(2) The Local Authority shall out of union funds pay compensation as follows for animals slaughtered under this Article:—

(a.) where the animal slaughtered was affected with foot-and-mouth disease the compensation shall be the value of the animal immediately before it became so affected; and

(b.) in every other case the compensation shall be the value of the animal immediately before it was slaughtered.

Ascertainment of Value for Compensation in Ireland.

23.—(1.) Where in Ireland an animal is slaughtered on account of foot-and-mouth disease by order of the Privy Council under the provisions of the Act of 1894, the value of the animal for compensation shall be ascertained as follows:—

(i.) If within fourteen days after the receipt of notice in writing from an Inspector or Officer of the Privy Council of the valuation of the animal the owner of the animal or his agent does not give a counter-notice in writing stating in effect that he disputes the valuation made on behalf of the Privy Council, the compensation shall be paid on that valuation.

(ii.) If the owner gives such a counter notice, then the question of the value of the animal shall by virtue of this Article stand referred to the arbitration of a single arbitrator, who shall make his award ready for delivery within seven days after he is appointed, and the provisions of the Common Law Procedure Amendment Act (Ireland), 1856, shall apply to the reference and arbitration.

(iii.) An arbitrator may be appointed by an agreement in writing signed by an Inspector or Officer of the Privy Council and by the owner of the animal or his agent.

(iv.) In case no such agreement is entered into within seven days after the service of the counter-notice by the owner or his agent, either party may, having given notice to the other party of the place and time of his intended application, apply to a court of summary jurisdiction to appoint an arbitrator, and such court may accordingly appoint an arbitrator, as if such court were a court or judge within the meaning of the Common Law Procedure Amendment Act (Ireland), 1856.

(v.) If a higher valuation is awarded than the valuation specified in the notice given by the Inspector or Officer of the Privy Council then the Privy Council shall pay the cost of the reference and award and all costs incurred by the owner with respect to the arbitration when ascertained, but otherwise the costs of the reference and award and all costs incurred by the Privy Council with respect to the arbitration when ascertained as aforesaid may be deducted by the Privy Council from the sum payable to the owner as compensation under the award.

(2.) Where in Ireland an animal is slaughtered on account of foot-and-mouth disease by order of a Local Authority under the provisions of this Order, the provisions of this Article shall apply to the ascertainment of the value of the animal for compensation, and shall be read and have effect as if the Local Authority were mentioned therein instead of the Privy Council.

Withholding of Compensation.

24.—(1.) A Local Authority may, if they think fit, withhold, either wholly or partially, compensation in respect of an animal slaughtered by their order

under this Order where the animal was in their opinion diseased at the time of its being brought into their district.

(2.) A Local Authority before determining, under sub-section seven of section twenty of the Act of 1894 or under this Article, to withhold either wholly or partially, compensation or other payment in respect of an animal slaughtered by their order under this Order, shall give to the owner of the animal an opportunity of making representations to them respecting the facts and circumstances of the case, and shall consider the same.

Keeping of Series in Slaughter-Houses.

25. It shall not be lawful for any person, in any case in which the slaughter of any animal is authorized or required by this Order, to use for such slaughter any slaughter-house in which swine are kept.

Record of Slaughter.

26. A Local Authority shall keep, in a form provided by the Veterinary Department, a record relative to cattle, sheep, and swine slaughtered by their order under this Order, stating the particulars indicated in such form, with such variations as circumstances require; and the Clerk of such Local Authority shall furnish weekly a copy of such record to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

Granting of Movement Licences.

27.—(1.) A Licence shall only be granted by or on behalf of a Local Authority for the movement of an animal under this Order or under any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order where in the opinion of the Local Authority or the person granting the Licence, as the case may be, the granting of such Licence is necessary or expedient.

(2.) A Movement Licence granted under this Order or under any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order shall not be available if granted by the owner of the animal to be moved or by his agent, or by the owner or consignee or other person selling the animal or exposing the animal for sale, or by the purchaser thereof or by his agent, or by the contractor or other person conducting or licensed to hold the sale at which the animal is exposed, or by the occupier of the farm or premises or slaughter house from or to which the animal is to be moved, or by any individual member of an Executive Committee or Sub-Committee of a Local Authority.

Regulations as to Movement Licences.

28.—(1.) The person granting a Movement Licence under this Order shall forthwith send a copy of such Licence to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

(2.) Every Movement Licence granted under the provisions of this Order, shall, after the expiration of the period for which such Licence is available, be delivered with all practicable speed by the owner or person in charge of the animals moved, at the nearest police station of the district in which the place where the animals were moved under such Licence is situate.

(3.) Every such Movement Licence when received by the Police shall, with all practicable speed, be transmitted to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

Production of Licences; Names and Addresses.

29.—(1.) Every person in charge of an animal or thing being moved, where under this Order or under any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, shall, at demand of a Justice, or of a Constable, or of an Inspector or Officer appointed by or authorized by the Local Authority, or of an Inspector or Officer of a

Local Authority, produce and show to him the Movement Licence, if any, authorising the movement, and shall allow it to be read and a copy of or extract from it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(2) Every person so in charge shall, on demand as aforesaid, give his name and address to the Justice, or Constable, or Inspector, or Officer.

Provisions as to Regulations of Local Authority.

31.—(1) A Local Authority shall forthwith send to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, a copy of every Regulation made by them under this Order.

(2) If the Lord Lieutenant is satisfied on inquiry with respect to any notice served or any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order that the same is for any reason objectionable, and directs the execution thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

Movement of Animals, &c., with Special Licence.

32. Notwithstanding anything in this Order, or in any Regulation made by a Local Authority thereunder, any animal, carcass, or thing may be moved in any circumstances with a Licence of an Inspector or Officer duly authorised to grant such Licence.

Powers of the Lord Lieutenant.

33. Any powers by this Order conferred upon a Local Authority or an Inspector of a Local Authority may at any time be exercised by the Lord Lieutenant or an Inspector appointed by the Lord Lieutenant respectively.

Local Authority to enforce Order.

34. The provisions of this Order, except where it is otherwise provided, shall be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Weekly Returns of Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

35. When an Inspector of a Local Authority finds that foot-and-mouth disease exists or has within ten days existed in his district, he shall forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, on a form provided by the Veterinary Department, with all particulars therein required, and shall continue to so make a return thereof on the Saturday of every week until the disease has ceased.

Disinfection of Drovers, &c.

36. When an Inspector or other Officer duly authorised affixes at or near any wharf, or place of landing, within any port in Ireland, a notice to the effect that persons who have been in contact with animals on board ship in transit to or from Great Britain, or in any part of Great Britain, on entering that wharf or place will be required before leaving to disinfect themselves and their clothes, then all such persons shall, on being requested, comply with the terms of that notice.

Offences.

37.—(1) If an animal or anything is moved in contravention of this Order, or of a notice served under this Order, or of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, or of the conditions of a Movement Licence thereunder, the owner of the animal or thing, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the animal or thing, and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the animal or thing is moved, shall, each

according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(2) If, in contravention of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, a carcass is removed or is not buried or is not destroyed, the owner of the carcass, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the removal, and the person removing or conveying the carcass, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been removed in contravention as aforesaid, and the person failing to bury or destroy the carcass, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(3) If anything is omitted to be done as regards cleansing or disinfection in contravention of this Order, or of any Notice given under this Order, or of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, the owner and the lessee and the occupier and the person in charge of any place or thing in or in respect of which the same is omitted, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(4) If an animal is not slaughtered as required by this Order, or by any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, or by the conditions of a Licence thereunder, the person to whom the Licence is granted, and the owner of the animal and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person failing to cause the same to be so slaughtered, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(5) If a person in charge of an animal, carcass, or thing being moved, where under this Order or under any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, on demand made under this Order fails to give his true name and address, or gives a false name or address, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(6) If an owner or person in charge of an animal being moved, where under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, fails to deliver such Licence at a police station as required by this Order, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(7) If a person, with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order, or of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, allows an animal to stray, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Documents and Forms.

37.—(1) Except where otherwise provided in this Order a Local Authority shall provide and supply to their Inspectors and Officers such documents and forms as may be necessary for the purposes of the Act of 1894 and of this Order.

(2) The forms for use by an Inspector given in the First Schedule to this Order, with such variations as circumstances require, may be used for the purposes of the Act of 1894 and of this Order.

(3) Forms given in any former Order, which have been before the commencement of this Order prepared and are already printed for use by a Local Authority, may also be used, so far as they are suitable, and with the requisite adaptations.

Interpretation.

38. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires:—

"Veterinary Department" means the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council Office in Ireland;

"The Act of 1894" means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894:

- "Animals" means cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals and swine:
 "Diseased Animal" or "Suspected Animal" means an animal affected with or suspected of foot-and-mouth disease:
 "Infected Place" means a place for the time being declared to be infected with foot-and-mouth disease under the Act of 1894:
 "Inspector" includes Veterinary Inspector:
 "Inspector or other Officer" described in this Order as "duly authorized" for any of the purposes of this Order, means an Inspector or other Officer specially authorized by the Lord Lieutenant:
 "Carcase" means the carcase of an animal, and includes part of a carcase, and the meat, bones, hide, skin, hoofs, horns, offal, or other part of an animal, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof:
 Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1894.

Revocation of Orders.

39. The Orders described in the Second Schedule to this Order, to the extent described in that Schedule, are hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked: Provided that such revocation shall not invalidate or make unlawful anything done under the Orders or parts of Orders hereby revoked, or affect any licence or authority granted, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued thereunder before the commencement of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under, the Orders or parts of Orders, hereby revoked before the commencement of this Order.

Existing Regulations of Local Authority.

40. All Regulations made by a Local Authority under the Orders or parts of Orders by this Order revoked, and in force immediately before the commencement of this Order, shall be deemed to have been made under this Order, and shall continue in force until altered or revoked by the Local Authority or by the Lord Lieutenant, provided that nothing in any such Regulation shall in any way apply to an animal or thing which is being moved under the authority of an Inspector duly authorized by the Lord Lieutenant.

Extent.

41. This Order extends to the whole of Ireland.

Commencement.

42. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

Short Title.

43. This Order may be cited as THE FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1895.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
 this 17th day of June, 1895.

William O'Brien. C. T. Redington.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Forms.

FORMS FOR USE BY AN INSPECTOR.

FORM A.

Declaration of Disease.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

(Section 8.)

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

I, A.B., of , the Inspector appointed by , being the Local Authority for the Poor

Law Union of , hereby declare that it appears to me that foot-and-mouth disease exists or has within ten days existed in the following shed, field, or other place, that is to say: [here describe the place where the disease is found].

Dated this day of , 18 .
 (Signed) A.B.

FORM B.

Notice of Declaration of Disease (Form A) to Occupier.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

(Section 8.)

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

To C.D., of

I, A.B., of , the Inspector appointed by , being the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of , hereby give you notice, as the occupier of the following shed, field, or other place, that is to say:—[here describe the place where the disease is found] that I have made a declaration, a copy whereof is inclosed on this notice (copy of declaration (Form A) as filled up and signed to be inclosed), and that in consequence thereof the shed, field, or other place aforesaid has become and is a Place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, subject to the determination and declaration of the Local Authority.

Dated this day of , 18 .
 (Signed) A.B.

FORM C.

Notice of Declaration of Disease (Form A) to Occupier of Contiguous Lands.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

(Section 8.)

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

To E.F., of

I, A.B., of , the Inspector appointed by , being the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of , hereby give you notice that I have made a declaration, a copy whereof is inclosed on this notice (copy of declaration (Form A) as filled up and signed to be inclosed), and that in consequence thereof the shed, field, or other place therein described, has become and is a Place affected with foot-and-mouth disease, subject to the determination and declaration of the Local Authority.

Dated this day of , 18 .
 (Signed) A.B.

FORM D.

(Article 6.)

Notice to Owner or Person in Charge prohibiting Movement of Animals.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

To L.J., of

I, G.H., of , being as Inspector appointed by the Local Authority of the Poor Law Union of [or being an Inspector appointed or duly authorized by the Lord Lieutenant]

herby prohibit the movement of the following animal, namely, from or out of :—[here describe the farm, field, shed, sty, or other place where the animal is to be detained], and I hereby require you to take notice that, in consequence of this notice and the provisions of the Order in Council under which this notice is issued, it is not lawful for any person, until this notice is withdrawn :—

- (a.) to move such animal from or out of such place as aforesaid; or
- (b.) to move from or out of such place as aforesaid any other animal that may be therein or therein;
- (c.) to move any other animal on to or into such place as aforesaid; or
- (d.) to permit any other animal to come in contact with any animal to which the notice applies.

Dated this day of , 18 .
(Signed) G.H.

The Inspector is, with all practicable speed, to send copies of this notice to :—

- (i.) the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle;
- (ii.) the Local Authority; and
- (iii.) the Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District.

[Read the Indorsement on back of this Notice.]

To be printed as Indorsement on Form D.

The Order in Council under which this notice is issued, provides that if an animal is moved in contravention of this notice the owner of the animal, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the animal, and

the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the animal is moved, are liable under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, to the penalties thereby prescribed.

FORM E.

(Article 6.)

Withdrawal of Notice (Form D) to Owner or Person in charge Prohibiting Movement of Animals.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

To I.J., of

I, G.H., of , being an Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of [or being an Inspector appointed or duly authorized by the Lord Lieutenant], hereby withdraw, as from this day of , 18 , the notice signed by and served upon you on the day of , 18 , prohibiting movement of the animal referred to in that notice.

Dated this day of 18 .

(Signed) G.H.

The Inspector is, with all practicable speed, to send copies of this notice to—

- (i.) The Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle;
- (ii.) the Local Authority; and
- (iii.) the Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station of the district.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Orders Revoked.

Date.	Title or subject of Order.	Extent of Revocation.
1890.		
31 May, .	The Animals (Ireland) Order, . . .	The whole of Chapter 3 (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) and all other parts of the Order so far as those parts relate to Foot-and-Mouth Disease.
1893.		
19 February, .	Port of Dublin—Disinfection of Drovers, &c.	The whole Order.
28 " .	Port of Drogheda—Disinfection of Drovers, &c.	Do.
3 March, .	Ports of Belfast, Cork, Dundalk, Greenore, Larne, Londonderry, Portrush, Waterford, Wexford—Disinfection of Drovers, &c.	Do.
14 " .	Port of Newry—Disinfection of Drovers, &c.	Do.
3 April, .	The Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order, No. LXXXII.—Movement of Animals into and out of Infected Areas.	Do.
5 " .	Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order, No. LXXXIII.—The Markets and Fairs (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Order of 1893.	Do.
20 " .	Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order, No. 146.—The Movement into District (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Order of 1893.	Do.
7 May, .	Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order, No. 174.—Empowering Local Authorities to make Regulations for the Disinfection of Hides, Offal, &c.	Do.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—continued.

Date.	Title or subject of Order.	Extent of Revocation.
1883.		
25 May,	Port of Warrenpoint—Disinfection of Drovers, &c.	The whole Order.
2 August,	Port of Dundrum—Disinfection of Drovers, &c.	Do.
9 October,	Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order, No. 593—The Movement into District (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Order of 1883, Amendment.	Do.
9 "	Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order, No. 594—Movement of Breeding Rams into Places Infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease.	Do.
1884.		
6 March,	Foot-and-Mouth Disease Slaughter (Ireland) Order of 1884.	Do.
22 August,	Port of Coleraine—Disinfection of Drovers, &c.	Do.
1891.		
15 September,	The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1891.	Do.
1892.		
2 March,	Port of Sligo—Disinfection of Drovers, &c.	Do.
Do,	Port of Limerick—Disinfection of Drovers, &c.	Do.

THE SHEEP-POX (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1895.

By the Lords Justices and Privy Council in Ireland.
S. WALKER, C.

We, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Notice of Disease.

1.—(1.) Every person having or having had in his possession or under his charge a sheep affected with or suspected of sheep-pox shall, with all practicable speed, give notice of the fact of the sheep being so affected or suspected to a constable of the police force for the Police District wherein the sheep so affected or suspected is or was.

(2.) The constable receiving such notice shall immediately transmit the information by telegraph to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

(3.) The constable shall also forthwith give information of the receipt by him of the notice to an Inspector of the Local Authority, and to the Local Authority.

Duty of Inspector to act immediately.

2.—(1.) An Inspector of a Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of sheep-pox, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of sheep-pox, shall proceed with all practicable speed to the place where such disease, according to the information received by him, exists, or is suspected to exist, and shall there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties conferred and imposed on him as Inspector by or under the Act of 1894 and this Order.

(2.) The Inspector shall forthwith report to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, the information received by him, and his proceedings thereon.

(3.) Every such Inspector shall, on leaving any premises in which sheep-pox exists, or is suspected to exist, thoroughly wash his hands with soap and water, and disinfect his boots and clothes.

Declaration of Sheep-Pox Infected Place.

3.—(1.) Where it appears that sheep-pox exists, or has within ten days existed, in a shed, field, or other place, an Inspector of the Local Authority shall forthwith make and sign a declaration (in the Form A set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect).

(2.) He shall forthwith serve a notice (in the Form B set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect), signed by him, of the declaration on the occupier of the premises in which that shed, field, or other place is situate.

(3.) Thereupon that shed, field, or other place shall become and be a place infected with sheep-pox, subject to the determination and declaration of the Local Authority.

(4.) The Inspector shall, with all practicable speed, inform the Local Authority and the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, of his declaration and notice, and shall send his declaration and a copy of his notice to the Local Authority, and shall also send copies of the same to the Clerk of the Council, and to the Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station in the district.

(5.) The Local Authority shall forthwith on receipt of that information inquire into the correctness of the Inspector's declaration, with the assistance and advice of a Veterinary Inspector, or of a person qualified according to the Act of 1894 to be such.

(3) If the Local Authority are satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of disease, they shall by order determine and declare accordingly, and prescribe the limits of the Infected Place, and may, if they think fit, include within those limits any lands or buildings adjoining or near to the shed, fold, or other place to which the Inspector's declaration relates.

(4) The Local Authority may include in an Infected Place any adjoining part of the district of another Local Authority, with the previous consent in writing of that Authority, but not otherwise.

(5) If the Local Authority are not satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of disease, they shall by order determine and declare accordingly; and thereupon, as from the time specified in that behalf in their order, the shed, field, or other place to which the Inspector's declaration relates shall cease to be an Infected Place.

(6) The Local Authority shall forthwith report to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, the declaration of the Inspector, and the proceedings of the Local Authority thereon.

Rules for Sheep-Pox Infected Place.

1.—Rule 1. Sheep shall not be moved out of an Infected Place.

Rule 2. Carcases shall not be removed from an Infected Place except in manner hereinafter provided.

Rule 3. A carcass may be removed from an Infected Place:—

(i) with a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector of the Local Authority certifying that the carcass to be taken out is not the carcass of a sheep that was affected with sheep-pox, the carcass in that case being first skinned; or

(ii) with a Licence of an Inspector of the Local Authority permitting the carcass to be taken out for the purpose of being buried or destroyed; in which latter case the following provisions shall apply:—

(a.) The Licence shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer;

(b.) The Licence shall specify the place to which the carcass is to be taken for burial or destruction, and the carcass shall not be taken to any other place;

(c.) The carcass shall be taken to the place specified in the Licence under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other Officer of the Local Authority; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate burial or destruction there of the carcass, and shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the burial or destruction there;

(d.) If the carcass has to be taken into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a Licence of that other Local Authority induced on or referring to the first-mentioned Licence;

(e.) The carcass so taken into the district of the other Local Authority shall be taken to the place specified in the Licence under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other Officer of the Local Authority out of whose district it is taken; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate burial or destruction there of the carcass, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the burial or destruction there.

Rule 4. The skin, fleece, or wool, separate from the rest of the carcass, shall not be removed from an

Infected Place, except with a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that that skin, fleece, or wool has been disinfected to his satisfaction.

Rule 5. Sheep shall not be moved into a shed, field, or other place where sheep-pox has existed, unless and until an Inspector of the Local Authority has certified that all the sheep in that shed, field, or other place have died or been slaughtered, and that the shed or other place has been, so far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected.

Declaration of Freedom from Sheep-Pox by Local Authority.

5.—(1.) Where a Local Authority have declared an Infected Place, they may, if they think fit, at any time after the expiration of twenty-eight days from the date of the cessation therein of that disease, but not sooner, declare by order that Place to be free from sheep-pox.

(2.) A Local Authority declaring by order a place to be free from sheep-pox shall forthwith report to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, the facts of such declaration having been made.

Removal of Dany or other Things.

6. It shall not be lawful for any person to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel, or on a highway or thoroughfare, any dung, fodder, litter, or thing that has been in an Infected Place, or that has been in any place in contact with or used about a diseased or suspected sheep, except with a Licence of the Local Authority for the district in which such place is situate, on a certificate of an Inspector of the Local Authority certifying that the thing to be moved has been, so far as practicable, disinfected.

Prohibition of Movement.

7.—(1.) An Inspector of a Local Authority or an Inspector appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, may give a notice in writing (in the Form C set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) to the owner or person in charge of any sheep prohibiting the movement of such sheep from or out of any farm, field, shed, or other place, and after the service of such notice it shall not be lawful for any person, until such notice be withdrawn by a further notice in writing (in the Form D set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) signed by an Inspector of the Local Authority or by an Inspector appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, as the case may be:—

(a.) to move such sheep from or out of such place as aforesaid; or

(b.) to move from or out of such place as aforesaid any other sheep that may be thereon or therein; or

(c.) to move any other sheep on to or into such place as aforesaid; or

(d.) to permit any other sheep to come in contact with any sheep to which the notice applies.

(2.) The Inspector shall with all practicable speed send copies of any notice given by him under this Article to:—

(i.) the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle;

(ii.) the Local Authority; and

(iii.) the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the district.

Disposal of Carcasses.

8.—(1.) The carcass of a sheep which at the time of its death was affected with or suspected of sheep-

pox shall be disposed of by the Local Authority as follows:—

(i.) Either the Local Authority shall cause the carcass to be buried as soon as possible in its skin in some proper place at a depth of not less than six feet below the surface of the earth, and to be covered with a sufficient quantity of quicklime or other disinfectant;

(ii.) Or the Local Authority may, if authorized by Licence of the Lord Lieutenant, cause the carcass to be destroyed, under the inspection of the Local Authority, in the mode following: The carcass shall be disinfected, and shall then be taken, in charge of an Officer of the Local Authority, to a horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard approved for the purpose by the Lord Lieutenant, or other place as approved, and shall be there destroyed by exposure to a high temperature, or by chemical agents.

(2.) With the view to the execution of the foregoing provisions of this Article the Local Authority may make such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the removal of carcasses or for securing the burial or destruction of the same.

(3.) Where under this Article a Local Authority causes a carcass to be buried they shall first cause the skin to be so skinned as to be useless.

(4.) A Local Authority may cause or allow a carcass to be taken into the district of another Local Authority to be buried or destroyed, with the previous consent of that Local Authority, but not otherwise.

Digging up.

9. It shall not be lawful for any person, except with the Licence of the Lord Lieutenant or permission in writing of an Inspector appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, to dig up, or cause to be dug up, the carcass of any sheep that has been buried.

Disinfection in case of Sheep-Pox.

10.—(1.) Any shed or other place in which a sheep affected with sheep-pox has been kept while so affected, or has died, or been slaughtered, shall be, so far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected, and all litter, dung, or other thing that has been in contact with or used about any such sheep shall be disinfected, burnt, or destroyed, or otherwise dealt with in accordance with instructions given by the Lord Lieutenant.

(2.) The provisions of this Article shall be executed by the Local Authority at their own expense, except where the Local Authority have by Regulation made under the next following Article required the occupier of such place to cleanse and disinfect the same at the expense of such occupier.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Disinfection of Places and Things.

11.—(1.) A Local Authority may make such Regulations as they think fit for the following purposes, or any of them:—

(a.) For providing for the cleansing and disinfection of places used by diseased or suspected sheep, and of utensils, pens, hurdles, or other things used for or about such sheep, and for prescribing the mode in which such cleansing and such disinfection are to be effected; and

(b.) For requiring the occupier of such places to cleanse and disinfect such places and things at the expense of the Local Authority or at the expense of such occupier.

(2.) If the occupier of any such place fails to cleanse and disinfect in accordance with any such Regulation, it shall be lawful for the Local Authority, without prejudice to the recovery of any penalty for the infringement of such Regulation, to cause such place and things to be cleansed and disinfected, and to recover summarily the expenses of such cleansing and disinfection from such occupier.

Occupiers to give facilities for Cleansing.

12.—(1.) Where the power of causing any shed, place, or thing to be cleansed and disinfected under this Order is exercised by a Local Authority, or an Inspector appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, the owner and occupier and person in charge of the place or thing shall give all reasonable facilities for that purpose.

(2.) Any person failing to comply with the provisions of this Article shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Markets, Sales, &c.

13. A Local Authority may, with the view of preventing the spreading of sheep-pox, make such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the exposure or sale of sheep in or at any market, fair, auction, sale-yard, sale, or place of exhibition within their district.

Sheep-pox found in a Market, Railway Station, Grazing-Park, or other like Place or during Transit.

14. If a sheep is found to be affected with Sheep-pox:—

(a.) while exposed for sale or exhibited in a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, or other place; or

(b.) while placed in a fair or other place before exposure for sale; or

(c.) while being in or on a landing-place, or wharf, or railway station or other place during transit; or

(d.) while in course of being removed by land or by water; or

(e.) while being on common or uninclosed land; or

(f.) while being on or in a farm, field, yard, shed, park, or other place wherein animals of different owners are taken in for shelter, or for rest, or for grazing, or for any other purpose; or

(g.) while being in any other place not in the possession or occupation or under the control of the owner of the animal;

the following provisions shall apply (namely):—

(Seizure of Sheep).

(i.) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause to be seized all the sheep affected with sheep-pox, and also all sheep being in or on the market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, fair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, common, uninclosed land, farm, field, yard, shed, park, or other such place as aforesaid, and shall forthwith transmit the information by telegraph to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

(ii.) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause all such sheep so seized to be detained at the place where they are seized, or to be moved to some convenient and isolated place and there detained.

(iii.) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause, so far as practicable, all the sheep affected with sheep-pox to be kept separate during such movement and detention from sheep not so affected.

(iv.) The sheep so seized and detained shall not be moved from the place of detention except with the permission of the Lord Lieutenant.

(Declaration of Infected Place by Lord Lieutenant only).

(v.) The market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, fair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, common, uninclosed land, farm, field, yard, shed, park, or other such place as aforesaid, or any part thereof, in or on which a sheep affected with sheep-pox is found in any case in which this Article applies shall not by reason thereof be declared to be an Infected Place or part of such an Infected Place except by the Lord Lieutenant.

(Disinfection in these Cases.)

(vi.) In case of a sheep being found to be affected with sheep-pox in or on any such market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, common, uninclosed land, farm, field, yard, shed, park, or other place as aforesaid, it shall not be lawful for the owner or occupier of such market or other place or any person to again use or allow to be used for sheep that portion of the Market or other place aforesaid where the diseased sheep was found, unless and until a Veterinary Inspector has certified that that portion has been, so far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected.

(Reports.)

(vii.) The Inspector of the Local Authority acting under this Article shall forthwith report to:—

(a.) the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle; and

(b.) the Local Authority, the proceedings taken by him thereunder.

(Expenses.)

(viii.) The Local Authority may recover summarily the expenses of the execution by them or by their Inspector or other Officer of the provisions of this Article from the owner of the sheep seized, or from the consignee or consignees thereof who may recover the same from the owner by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction.

(Foreign Animals' Wharves, &c.)

(ix.) Nothing in this Article shall apply to a foreign animals' wharf or to a foreign animals' quarantine station or to a landing-place for foreign animals.

Prohibition to Expose or Move Diseased or Suspected Sheep.

15.—(1.) It shall not be lawful for any person—

(a.) to expose a diseased or suspected sheep in a market or fair, or in a sale yard, or other public or private place where sheep are commonly exposed for sale; or

(b.) to place a diseased or suspected sheep in a lair or other place adjacent to or connected with a market or a fair, or where sheep are commonly placed before exposure for sale; or

(c.) to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, a diseased or suspected sheep on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel; or

(d.) to carry, load, or drive, or cause to be carried, led, or driven, a diseased or suspected sheep on a highway or thoroughfare; or

(e.) to place or keep a diseased or suspected sheep on common or uninclosed land or in a field or place insufficiently fenced, or in a field adjoining a highway unless that field is so fenced or situated that sheep therein cannot in any manner come in contact with sheep passing along that highway or grazing on the sides thereof; or

(f.) to graze a diseased or suspected sheep on pasture being on the sides of a highway; or

(g.) to allow a diseased or suspected sheep to stray on a highway or thoroughfare or on the sides thereof or on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced.

(2.) But this Article shall operate subject to any provisions of any Article of this Order providing for or directing the movement of sheep in cases therein mentioned.

(3.) The provisions of the last preceding Article of this Order with respect to the seizure and detention of sheep under that Article shall apply in the case of any sheep exposed or otherwise dealt with in contravention of this Article.

Food and Water during Detention.

16. An Inspector, Officer, or Constable detaining a sheep under the Act of 1894, or this Order shall cause it to be supplied with requisite food and water during its detention; and the expenses incurred by him in respect thereof may be recovered summarily from the person having charge of the sheep or from its owner.

Declaration of Slaughter-House an Infected Place by Lord Lieutenant only.

17. A slaughterhouse in which a sheep affected with sheep-pox or the carcass of a sheep that was affected with sheep-pox is found, shall not, by reason thereof, be declared to be an Infected Place, except by the Lord Lieutenant.

Slaughter in Sheep-Pox and Compensation.

18.—(1.) A Local Authority shall cause all sheep affected with sheep-pox to be slaughtered within two days after the existence of the disease is known to them.

(2.) A Local Authority may if they think fit in any case cause to be slaughtered:—

(a.) any sheep suspected of being affected with sheep-pox; and

(b.) any sheep being or having been in the same field, shed, or other place or in the same flock, or otherwise in contact with sheep affected with sheep-pox, or being or having been in the opinion of the Local Authority in any way exposed to the infection of sheep-pox.

(3.) The Local Authority shall out of moneys payable by compensation as follows for sheep slaughtered under this Article:—

(a.) where the sheep slaughtered was affected with sheep-pox the compensation shall be one-half of the value of the sheep immediately before it became so affected, but so that the compensation do not in any such case exceed forty shillings.

(b.) in every other case the compensation shall be the value of the sheep immediately before it was slaughtered, but so that the compensation do not in any case exceed four pounds.

Ascertainment of Value for Compensation in Ireland.

19. Where in Ireland a sheep is slaughtered on account of sheep-pox by order of a Local Authority under the provisions of this Order, the value of the sheep for compensation shall be ascertained as follows:—

(i.) If within fourteen days after the receipt of notice in writing from the Local Authority of the valuation of the sheep the owner of the sheep or his agent does not give a counter-notice in writing stating in effect that he disputes the valuation made on behalf of the Local Authority, the compensation shall be paid on that valuation.

(ii.) If the owner or his agent gives such a counter-notice, then the question of the value of the sheep shall by virtue of this Order stand referred to the arbitration of a single arbitrator, who shall make his award ready for delivery within seven days after he is appointed, and the Provisions of the Common Law Procedure Amendment Act (Ireland), 1856, shall apply to the reference and arbitration.

(iii.) An arbitrator may be appointed by an agreement in writing signed by the Local Authority and by the owner of the sheep or his agent.

(iv.) In case no such agreement is entered into within seven days after the service of the counter-notice by the owner or his agent, either party may, having given notice to the other party of the place and time of his intended application, apply to a court of summary jurisdiction to appoint an arbitrator, and such court may accordingly appoint an arbitrator, as

if such court were a court or judge within the meaning of the common Law Procedure Amendment Act (Ireland), 1854.

(v.) If a higher valuation is awarded than the valuation made by the Local Authority, then the Local Authority shall pay the cost of the reference and award and all costs incurred by the owner with respect to the arbitration when ascertained, but otherwise the costs of the reference and award and all costs incurred by the Local Authority with respect to the arbitration when ascertained as aforesaid may be deducted by the Local Authority from the sum payable to the owner as compensation under the award.

Withholding of Compensation.

30.—(1.) A Local Authority may, if they think fit, withhold, either wholly or partially, compensation in respect of a sheep slaughtered by their order under this Order where the sheep was in their opinion diseased at the time of its being brought into their district.

(2.) A Local Authority before determining, under sub-section seven of section twenty of the Act of 1894, or under this Article, to withhold, either wholly or partially, compensation or other payment in respect of a sheep slaughtered by their order under this Order, shall give to the owner of the sheep an opportunity of making representations to them respecting the facts and circumstances of the case, and shall consider the same.

Keeping of Sheep in Slaughter Houses.

31. It shall not be lawful for any person, in any case in which the slaughter of any sheep is authorised or required by this Order, to use for such slaughter any slaughter-house in which swine are kept.

Record of Slaughter.

32. A Local Authority shall keep in a form provided by the Veterinary Department a record relative to sheep slaughtered by their order under this Order, stating the particulars indicated in such form, with such variations as circumstances require; and the Clerk of such Local Authority shall furnish weekly, a copy of such record to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

Regulations as to Movement Licences.

33.—(1.) The person granting a Movement Licence under this Order shall forthwith send a copy of such Licence to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

(2.) Every Movement Licence granted under the provisions of this Order, shall, after the expiration of the period for which such Licence is available, be delivered, with all practicable speed, by the owner or person in charge of the sheep moved, at the nearest police station of the district in which the place where the sheep were moved under such Licence is situate.

(3.) Every such Movement Licence when received by the police shall, with all practicable speed, be transmitted to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

Production of Licences: Names and Addresses.

34.—(1.) Every person in charge of a sheep, carcass, or thing being moved, where under this Order or under any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, shall, on demand of a Justice, or of a Constable, or of an Inspector, or Officer appointed by the Lord Lieutenant or an Inspector or Officer of a Local Authority,

produce and show to him the Movement Licence, if any, authorizing the movement, and shall allow it to be read and a copy of or extract from it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(2.) Every person so in charge shall, on demand as aforesaid, give his name and address to the Justice, or Constable, or Inspector, or Officer.

Provisions as to Regulations of Local Authority.

35.—(1.) A Local Authority shall forthwith send to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, a copy of every Regulation made by them under this Order.

(2.) If the Lord Lieutenant is satisfied, on inquiry, with respect to any notice served or any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, that the same is for any reason objectionable, and directs the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

Movement of Sheep, &c., with Special Licence of Inspector.

36. Notwithstanding anything in this Order, or in any regulation made by a Local Authority thereunder, any sheep, carcass, or thing may be moved in any circumstances with a Licence of an Inspector or Officer appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, which Licence will only be granted where the Lord Lieutenant, after inquiry, is satisfied that exceptional circumstances render the movement necessary or expedient.

Powers of the Lord Lieutenant.

37. Any powers by this Order conferred upon a Local Authority or an Inspector of a Local Authority may at any time be exercised by the Lord Lieutenant, or an Inspector appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, respectively.

Local Authority to enforce Order.

38. The provisions of this Order, except where it is otherwise provided, shall be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Weekly Returns of Sheep-Pox.

39. When an Inspector of a Local Authority finds that sheep-pox exists or has within ten days existed in his district, he shall forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, on a form provided by the Veterinary Department, with all particulars therein required, and shall continue to so make a return thereof on the Saturday of every week until the disease has ceased.

Offences.

30.—(1.) If a sheep or any thing is moved in contravention of this Order, or of a Notice served under this Order, or of the conditions of a Movement Licence thereunder, the owner of the sheep or thing, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the sheep or thing, and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the sheep or thing is moved, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

(2.) If in contravention of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, a carcass is removed or is not buried or is not destroyed, the owner of the carcass, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person owning, directing, or permitting the removal, and the person removing or conveying the carcass, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been removed in contravention as aforesaid, and the person failing to bury or destroy the carcass, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(3.) If anything is omitted to be done as regards cleansing or disinfection in contravention of this Order, or of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, the owner and the lessee and the occupier and the person in charge of any place or thing in or in respect of which the same is omitted, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(4.) If a person in charge of a sheep, carcass, or thing being moved, where under this Order or under any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, on demand made under this Order, fails to give his true name and address, or gives a false name or address, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(5.) If an owner or person in charge of sheep being moved, where under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, fails to deliver such Licence at a police station as required by this Order, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(6.) If a person, with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order, allows a sheep to stray, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Documents and Forms.

31.—(1.) Except where otherwise provided in this Order a Local Authority shall provide and supply to their Inspectors and Officers such documents and forms as may be necessary for the purposes of this Order.

(2.) The forms for use by an Inspector given in the First Schedule to this Order, with such variations as circumstances require, may be used for the purposes of this Order.

(3.) Forms given in any former Order, which have been before the commencement of this Order prepared and are already printed for use by a Local Authority, may also be used, so far as they are suitable, and with the requisite adaptations.

Interpretation.

32. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires—

"The Veterinary Department" means the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council Office in Ireland;

"The Act of 1894" means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894;

"Diseased sheep" or "Suspected sheep" means sheep affected with or suspected of sheep-pox;

"Infected Place" means a place for the time being declared to be infected with sheep-pox under this Order;

"Inspector" includes Veterinary Inspector;

"Carcass" means the carcass of a sheep, and includes part of a carcass, and the meat, bones, fleece, wool, skin, horns, hoofs, offal, or other part of a sheep, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof;

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1894.

Revocation of Order.

33. The Order described in the Second Schedule to this Order, to the extent described in that Schedule, is hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked: Provided that such revocation shall not invalidate or make unlawful anything done under the parts of the Order hereby revoked, or affect any licence or authority granted, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued thereunder before the commencement of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under, the parts of the Order hereby revoked before the commencement of this Order.

Extent.

34. This Order extends to the whole of Ireland.

Commencement.

35. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

Short Title.

36. This Order may be cited as THE SHEEP-POX (IRELAND) ORDER of 1895.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 17th day of June, 1895.

William O'Brien. O. T. Redington

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Forms.

FORMS FOR USE BY AN INSPECTOR.

FORM A.

(Article 3.)

Declaration of Disease.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

SHEEP-POX.

I, A.B., of _____, the Inspector appointed by _____, being the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of _____, hereby declare that it appears to me that sheep-pox exists or has within ten days existed in the following shed, field, or other place, that is to say:—(here describe the place where the disease is found).

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18 ____.

(Signed) A.B.

Form B.

(Article 3.)

Notice of Declaration of Disease (Form A) to Occupier.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

SHEEP-POX.

To C.D., of _____, I A.B., of _____, the Inspector appointed by _____, being the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of _____, hereby give you

notice, as the occupier of the following shed, field, or other place, that is to say:—[*here describe the place where the disease is found*] that I have made a Declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed on this notice [*copy of Declaration (Form A) as filled up and signed to be indorsed*], and that in consequence thereof the shed, field, or other place aforesaid has become and is a Place infected with sheep-pox, subject to the determination and declaration of the Local Authority.

Dated this day of , 18 .

(Signed) A.B.

FORM C.

(Article 7.)

Notice to Owner or Person in Charge Prohibiting Movement of Sheep.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

SHEEP-POX.

To G.H., of
I, E.F., of , being an Inspector appointed by the Local Authority of the Poor Law Union of [or being an Inspector appointed by the Lord Lieutenant], hereby prohibit the movement of the following sheep, namely,
from or out of [*here describe the farm, field, shed, or other place where the sheep is to be detained*] and I hereby require you to take notice that, in consequence of this notice and the provisions of the Order in Council, under which this notice is issued, it is not lawful for any person, until this notice is withdrawn:—

- (a.) to move such sheep from or out of such place as aforesaid; or
- (b.) to move from or out of such place as aforesaid any other sheep that may be thereon or therein; or
- (c.) to move any other sheep on to or into such place as aforesaid; or
- (d.) to permit any other sheep to come in contact with any sheep to which the notice applies.

Dated this day of , 18 .

(Signed) E.F.

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this notice to:—

- (i.) The Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle;
- (ii.) The Local Authority; and
- (iii.) The Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station of the district.

[*Read the Indorsement on back of this notice.*]

To be printed as Indorsement on Form C.

The Order in Council under which this Notice is issued, provides that if a sheep is moved in contravention of this notice the owner of the sheep, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the sheep, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the sheep is moved, are liable under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, to the penalties thereby prescribed.

POOR D.

(Article 7.)

Withdrawal of Notice (Form C) to Owner or Person in Charge Prohibiting Movement of Sheep.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

SHEEP-POX.

To G.H., of
I, E.F., of , being an Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of [or being an Inspector appointed by the Lord Lieutenant], hereby withdraw, as from this day of , 18 , the notice signed by and served upon you on the day of , 18 , prohibiting movement of the sheep referred to in that notice.

Dated this day of , 18 .
(Signed) E.F.

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this notice to:—

- (i.) The Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle;
- (ii.) The Local Authority; and
- (iii.) The Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station of the district.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Order Revoked.

Date.	Short Title.	Extent of Revocation.
1890. 31 May, . . .	The Animals (Ireland) Order, . . .	The whole of Chapter 4 (Sheep-Pox) and all other parts of the Order so far as those parts relate to sheep-pox.

IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS (IRELAND)
ORDER, 1895

By the Lords Justices and Privy Council in Ireland.

S. WALKER, C.

We, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Landing of Animals from Great Britain.

1. Unless and until Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland otherwise order, it shall not be lawful to import into, or land in Ireland, any animal or animals from Great Britain, except with the consent of the Lord Lieutenant, and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed in any such consent.

Interpretation.

2. In this Order "Animals" means cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine.

Revocation of Order.

3. The Order described in the Schedule to this Order is hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked: Provided that such revocation shall not invalidate or make unlawful anything done under the Order hereby revoked, or affect any consent, licence, or authority granted, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued thereunder before the commencement of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against or any penalty incurred under the Order hereby revoked before the commencement of this Order.

Commencement.

4. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 1st day of July, 1895.

Short Title.

5. This Order may be cited as "The Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1895."

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle
this 17th day of June, 1895.

William O'Brien.

C. T. Redington.

SCHEDULE.

Order Revoked.

Date.	Title.
1886. 24 February,	Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1886.

THE PORTAL INSPECTION (IRELAND)
ORDER OF 1895.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

CADOGAN.

We, the Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Places of Inspection.

1. The inspection of animals intended for exportation from the ports mentioned in the First Schedule to this Order shall be made in the places described in that Schedule, respectively, subject to the conditions applying to any separate place, as specified in the Schedule aforesaid; and no other place shall be used for such inspection unless and until it is otherwise ordered.

Time of Inspection.

2. The inspection of animals intended for exportation shall take place between sunrise and sunset only; provided that the period of inspection may from time to time be extended or otherwise altered for any particular port with the special consent of the Lord Lieutenant, and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed in each case.

Revocation of Orders.

3. The Orders described in the Second Schedule to this Order are hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked; but this revocation shall not—

- Revive any Order revoked by or otherwise affect the past operation of any of those Orders;
- Affect the validity or invalidity of anything done or suffered, or any licence or authority granted, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued thereunder, before the commencement of this Order;
- Interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against or the recovery or imposition of any penalty or forfeiture or punishment incurred under any of the Orders hereby revoked before the commencement of this Order.

Commencement.

4. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Short Title.

5. This Order may be cited as "The Portal Inspection (Ireland) Order of 1895."

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
this 17th of December, 1895.

Ashbourne, C. C. E. Barry.
William O'Brien.

H

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Port.	Place of Inspection.
Ballina . . .	The pens forming portion of a yard belonging to the May Commissioners of Ballina, situated on the Quay on the river May, near the town of Ballina.
Belfast, . . .	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The yard belonging to the Great Northern Railway Company (Ireland), situated at Lagan Bank-road, in Cromac Ward, in the city of Belfast; which may be used for the inspection of any animals intended for exportation. 2. The yard belonging to the Belfast and Northern Counties Railway Company, situated at Dunmore-street, in Dock Ward, in the city of Belfast; which may be used for the inspection, previous to their removal therefrom, of such animals as have been conveyed on the line of railway owned or worked by that Company, and discharged at the above-named yard. 3. The yard belonging to the Great Northern Railway Company (Ireland), situated at Grosvenor-street, in St. George's Ward, in the city of Belfast; which may be used for the inspection, previous to their removal therefrom, of such animals as have been conveyed on the line of railway owned or worked by that Company, and discharged at the above-named yard.
Coleraine . . .	The pens with concrete floors, the property of the Harbour Commissioners of Coleraine, situated on the quay at Coleraine.
Cork, . . .	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A yard belonging to the City of Cork Steam Packet Company (Limited), situated in North-East Ward, in the city of Cork, entered from Alfred-street, and having an exit at Postern-quay. 2. A yard belonging to the Clyde Shipping Company, situated in North-East Ward, in the city of Cork, entered from King-street, and having an exit at Patrick's-quay.
Drogheda, . . .	<p>The paved yards, the property of the Drogheda Steam Packet Company, situated in St. Lawrence's Gate Ward, parish of St. Peter, and county of the town of Drogheda, described as follows:—</p> <p>No. 1, or "Gas Yard," entered from Steam Packet-quay.</p> <p>No. 2, or "Mill-Yard," entered from Back Strand, with an exit through the Company's stores to Steam Packet-quay.</p> <p>No. 3, or "Office Yard," entered from Steam Packet-quay.</p> <p>No. 4, or "Large Inspection Yard," entered from Cross-street, leading from Back Strand to Steam Packet-quay, and opening into Steam Packet-quay.</p>
Dublin, . . .	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A yard in the occupation of the Dublin, Sillith, and Isle of Man Steamers (William Sloan and Company), situated in the Custom House Docks, in the city of Dublin, entered from Common-street, and having an exit at Custom House-quay. 2. A yard belonging to the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company, situated in North Dock Ward, in the city of Dublin, entered from Mayor-street, and having exits at North Wall-quay. 3. A yard belonging to the London and North Western Railway Company, situated in North Dock Ward, in the city of Dublin, entered from Upper Sheriff-street, and having an exit leading to North Wall-quay. 4. A yard in the occupation of the Bristol Steam Navigation Company, Limited, situated in North Dock Ward, in the city of Dublin, having an entrance and exit at 70, North Wall-quay. 5. A yard belonging to the Dublin and Glasgow Steam Packet Company (Duke Line), situated in North Dock Ward, in the city of Dublin, entered from Upper Mayor-street, and having an exit at 72, North Wall-quay. 6. A yard belonging to the Glasgow, Dublin, and Londonderry Steam Packet Company, Limited (Laird Line), situated in North Dock Ward, in the city of Dublin, having an entrance and exit at 73, North Wall-quay. 7. A yard known as "Morecambe Yard," belonging to the Laird Line, situated in North Dock Ward, in the city of Dublin, having an entrance and an exit at 87, North Wall-quay. 8. A yard belonging to Messrs. Tedcastle and Company, situated in South Dock Ward, in the city of Dublin, entered from East Hanover-street, and having exits at Windmill-lane which leads to Sir John Rogerson's-quay. 9. A yard belonging to J. McCormick and Company, Limited, situated in Trinity Ward, in the city of Dublin, entered from South Gloucester-street, and having an exit at City-quay.
Dundalk, . . .	The paved portion of an enclosed yard, belonging to the Dundalk and Newry Steam Packet Company, situated on the quay at Dundalk, entered from the public road leading to Seldier's Point, and having an exit on the quay aforesaid.
Dundrum, . . .	The paved pens belonging to the East Downshire Steamship Company, situated on the quay at Dundrum.
Greenore, . . .	The pens with paved and concrete floors in the yard at Greenore belonging to the London and North Western Railway Company, having an entrance from the line of Railway at Greenore and an exit at the Quay.

FIRST SCHEDULE—continued.

Port.	Places of Inspection.
Larne, . . .	The pens with concrete floors, the property of the Belfast and Northern Counties Railway Company, situated at the terminus of their railway, at the Quay, Larne Harbour.
Limerick, . . .	A yard belonging to the Limerick Harbour Commissioners, situated in the Dock Ward, in the city of Limerick, having an entrance and an exit in Dock-road.
Londonderry, . . .	The pens with concrete floors the property of the Harbour Commissioners of Londonderry, situated on the Quay, opposite to the Customs House, Constabulary Barracks, and Victoria Market.
Newry, . . .	The pens in the occupation of the Dundalk and Newry Steam Packet Company, situated in the town of Newry, at each side of William-street, close to Dublin Bridge, and between the Newry Canal and the Newry and Warrenpoint Railway; and also part of a yard situated on Butler Quay, consisting of three pens with passage way leading to Butler Crane-quay.
Portrush, . . .	The pens with concrete floors, the property of the Harbour Company (Limited) of Portrush, situated at the Quay, Portrush.
Sligo, . . .	1. An enclosed yard, having a floor of concrete, and containing pens for animals, the property of the Sligo Harbour Commissioners, situated at the extreme end of the old Quay at Sligo. 2. An enclosed yard, having a floor of concrete, and containing sheds and pens for animals, the property of the Sligo Harbour Commissioners, occupied by the Sligo Steam Navigation Company, and situated on the old Quay at Sligo, and having an entrance from the Quay.
Waterford, . . .	1. A yard belonging to the Great Western Railway Company (of England), situated in Tower Ward, in the city of Waterford, entered from Marble-lane, and having an exit at Adelphi Wharf. 2. A yard belonging to the Waterford and Limerick Railway Company, situated in West Ward, in the city of Waterford, having an entrance and an exit at Blon-row-road. 3. A yard belonging to the Waterford Steam Ship Company, Limited, situated in Tower Ward, in the city of Waterford, entered from Ross-lane, and having exits at Adelphi Wharf and Marble-lane. 4. A yard in the occupation of the Clyde Shipping Company (of Glasgow), situated in Custom-House Ward, in the City of Waterford, having an entrance and exit at Keyser-street.
Westport, . . .	The pens with concrete floors, the property of the Harbour Commissioners of Westport, situated on the Quay at Westport.
Wexford, . . .	A yard in the joint occupation of John Bacon, Limited, of 14, Water-street, in the city of Liverpool, and of the Waterford Steamship Company, Limited, situated at Redmond-place, in the town of Wexford.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Orders Revoked.

Date.	Short Title or Subject.
1878. 30 September, . . .	Inspection of Animals intended for Exportation.
1879. 1 December, . . .	Port of Dublin—Inspection of Animals intended for Exportation.
1883. 20 December, . . .	Port of Belfast—Defining Places of Inspection of Animals intended for Exportation.
1884. 1 August, . . .	Port of Wexford—Defining Place of Inspection of Animals intended for Exportation.
21 Do., . . .	Port of Limerick—Defining Place of Inspection of Animals intended for Exportation.
1885. 3 January, . . .	Port of Londonderry—Defining Place of Inspection of Animals intended for Exportation.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—continued.

Orders Revoked.

Date.	Sheet Title or Subject.
1886.	
15 May, . . .	Port of Cork—Defining Places of Inspection of Animals intended for Exportation.
1887.	
31 March, . . .	Port of Dundalk—Defining Place of Inspection of Animals intended for Exportation.
Do., . . .	Port of Dundrum—Defining Place of Inspection of Animals intended for Exportation.
Do., . . .	Port of Greencore—Defining Place of Inspection of Animals intended for Exportation.
4 April, . . .	Port of Larne—Defining Place of Inspection of Animals intended for Exportation.
Do., . . .	Port of Westport—Defining Place of Inspection of Animals intended for Exportation.
5 Do., . . .	Port of Coleraine—Defining Place of Inspection of Animals intended for Exportation.
Do., . . .	Port of Newry—Defining Place of Inspection of Animals intended for Exportation.
Do., . . .	Port of Portrush—Defining Place of Inspection of Animals intended for Exportation.
29 Do., . . .	Port of Bellini—Defining Place of Inspection of Animals intended for Exportation.
Do., . . .	Port of Drogheda—Defining Places of Inspection of Animals intended for Exportation.
1891.	
14 December, . . .	Port of Sligo—Defining Places of Inspection of Animals intended for Exportation.
1892.	
15 February, . . .	Port of Waterford—Defining Places of Inspection of Animals intended for Exportation.

PORT OF ROSSLARE.

By the Lords Justices-General and General Governors
of Ireland.

ASHBOURNE, C.

HEDGES BYRE CHATTERTON.

We, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Place of Inspection.

1. The inspection of animals intended for exportation from the port of Rosslare shall be made in the place described in the Schedule to this Order; and no other place shall be used for such inspection until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.

Time of Inspection.

2. The inspection of animals intended for exportation shall take place between sunrise and sunset only; provided that the period of inspection may from time to time be extended or otherwise altered with the special consent of the Lord Lieutenant, and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed in each case.

Commencement.

3. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 22nd day of
September, 1896.

By Their Excellencies' Command,

J. B. DOUGHERTY.

SCHEDULE.

The yard with concrete floor, the property of the Fishguard and Rosslare Railways and Harbour Company, situated at Rosslare Harbour Railway Station.

ISLE OF MAN ANIMALS (IRELAND)
ORDER OF 1897.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in
Ireland.

CADOGAN.

We, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1884 and 1896, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Loading of Animals from the Isle of Man.

1. Unless and until Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland otherwise order, it shall not be lawful to im-

port into, or land in Ireland, any animal or animals from the Isle of Man, except with the consent of the Lord Lieutenant, and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed in any such consent.

Interpretation.

2. In this Order "Animals" means cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine.

Commencement.

3. This Order shall come into operation on the 1st day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

Short Title.

4. This Order may be cited as "The Isle of Man Animals (Ireland) Order of 1897."

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 29th day of January, 1897.

Ashbourne, C.	Dufferin and Ava.
Belmore.	Morris.
C. R. Barry.	C. Pallas.
W. M. Johnson.	S. Walker.
Hugh Holmes.	William O'Brien.
James Murphy.	Thomas A. Dickson.
C. T. Redington.	Rd. Martin.
A. H. Smith-Barry.	

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS ANIMALS (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1897.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

GADGIAN.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 and 1896, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Landing of Animals from the Channel Islands.

1. Unless and until Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland otherwise order, it shall not be lawful to import into, or land in Ireland, any animal or animals from the Channel Islands, except with the consent of the Lord Lieutenant, and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed in any such consent.

Interpretation.

2. In this Order "Animals" means cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine.

Commencement.

3. This Order shall come into operation on the 1st day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

Short Title.

4. This Order may be cited as "The Channel Islands Animals (Ireland) Order, 1897."

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 29th day of January, 1897.

Ashbourne, C.	Dufferin and Ava.
Belmore.	Morris.
C. R. Barry.	C. Pallas.
W. M. Johnson.	S. Walker.
Hugh Holmes.	William O'Brien.
James Murphy.	Thomas A. Dickson.
C. T. Redington.	Rd. Martin.
A. H. Smith-Barry.	

THE RABIES (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1897.

By the Lords Justice and Privy Council in Ireland.

HEDGES BYRNE CHATTERTON.

A. M. PORTER.

WE, the Lords Justice-General and General Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in us vested under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 and 1896, and of every other power enabling us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Notice of Disease.

1.—(1.) Every person having or having had in his possession or under his charge an animal affected with or suspected of rabies shall with all practicable speed give notice of the fact of the animal being so affected or suspected to a constable of the police force for the police district wherein the animal so affected or suspected is or was.

(2.) The constable receiving such notice shall forthwith give information of the receipt by him of the notice to

(i.) The Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle;

(ii.) An Inspector of the Local Authority;

(iii.) The Local Authority.

Duty of Inspector to act immediately.

2. An Inspector of a Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of rabies, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of rabies, shall proceed with all practicable speed to the place where such disease, according to the information received by him, exists, or is suspected to exist, and shall there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties conferred and imposed on him as Inspector by or under the Act of 1894 and this Order.

Public Warning as to Existence of Disease.

3.—(1.) The Local Authority may, if they think fit, give public warning by placards, advertisement, or otherwise, of the existence of rabies in any shed, viable building, kennel, field, or other place, with or without any particular description thereof, as they think fit, and may continue to do so during the existence of the disease, and in case of a shed, stable, building, kennel or other like place, until the same has been cleaned and disinfected.

(2.) It shall not be lawful for any person (without authority or excuse) to remove or deface any such placard.

Compulsory Slaughter of Dogs.

4. The Local Authority shall cause to be slaughtered every dog within their District which is diseased or suspected or which has been bitten by a diseased or suspected dog.

Owners to give facilities for Slaughter.

5.—(1.) Where the power of causing any dog to be slaughtered under this Order is exercised by a Local Authority, the owner and person in charge of such dog shall give all reasonable facilities for that purpose.

(2.) Any person failing to comply with the provisions of this Article shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Slaughter of Diseased Animals (other than Dogs).

6.—(1.) A Local Authority may, if they think fit, cause to be slaughtered any diseased animal (other than a dog) within their District.

(2.) Provided, that if the owner of any animal (other than a dog) proposed to be slaughtered under this Article gives notice in writing to the Local Authority, or their Inspector or other Officer, that he objects to the animal being slaughtered, it shall not be lawful for the Local Authority to cause that animal to be slaughtered except with the further special authority of the Lord Lieutenant first obtained.

Slaughter of Suspected Animals (excluding Dogs) with Compensation.

7.—(1.) A Local Authority may, if they think fit, cause to be slaughtered any suspected animal (other than a dog), and shall, out of Union Funds, pay as compensation for every animal slaughtered under this Article the value of the animal immediately before it was slaughtered.

(2.) Provided, that if the owner of any animal proposed to be slaughtered under this Article gives notice in writing to the Local Authority, or their Inspector or other Officer, that he objects to the animal being slaughtered, it shall not be lawful for the Local Authority to cause that animal to be slaughtered except with the further special authority of the Lord Lieutenant first obtained.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Slaughter.

8. A Local Authority may make such Regulations as they think fit for the purposes of the execution of the provisions of the two last preceding Articles of this Order; Provided that the power to make Regulations under this Article shall be exercised only by the Local Authority or their Executive Committee and shall not be delegated to any other Committee or Sub-Committee.

Post-Mortem Examination.

9.—(1.) Where an animal has died of, or has been slaughtered on account of, rabies or disease supposed to be rabies, the Local Authority may, previous to the disposal of the carcass, cause a post-mortem examination to be made thereof. The post-mortem examination shall be conducted by a Veterinary Inspector or Veterinary Surgeon specially appointed in that behalf, who shall forthwith report to the Local Authority and to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, in such form as may be required, the results of such examination.

(2.) The owner and the person in charge of any such carcass shall give all reasonable facilities for the purposes mentioned in paragraph (1.) of this Article, and any person failing to give such facilities shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Dogs deemed to be Exposed to Infection.

10. Every dog shall for the purposes of this Order be deemed to have been exposed to the infection of rabies which has been in the same shed, stable, building, kennel, field, or other place, or otherwise in contact with any diseased or suspected dog, or which has in any other way been exposed to the infection of rabies.

Local Authority to Secure Isolation of Dogs Exposed to Infection.

11. The Local Authority shall secure the isolation of dogs which have been exposed to the infection of rabies by causing Notices under the next following Article to be served with all practicable speed on the owner or person in charge of every such dog within their District and by taking all necessary steps to enforce compliance with every Notice served under such Article.

Isolation of Animals

12.—(1.) An Inspector of the Local Authority, or an Inspector or other Officer appointed by or duly authorized by the Lord Lieutenant, may serve or Notice in writing (in the Form A set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) on the owner or person in charge of any dog or other animal requiring the same to be kept in a kennel, shed, building, or other suitable place, and after the service of such Notice it shall not be lawful for any person, until such Notice be withdrawn by a further Notice in writing (in the Form B set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) signed by an Inspector or other Officer appointed by or duly authorized by the Lord Lieutenant—

- (a.) to move from or out of such kennel, shed, building, or other place as aforesaid any dog or other animal that may be therein; or
- (b.) to move any dog or other animal into such kennel, shed, building, or other place as aforesaid; or
- (c.) to permit any dog or other animal to come in contact with any animal to which the Notice applies.

(2.) The Inspector or other Officer who has given a Notice under this Article shall with all practicable speed send copies thereof to

- (i.) The Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle;
- (ii.) The Local Authority;
- (iii.) The Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station of the district.

Seizure, Detention, and Disposal of Stray Dogs.

13.—(1.) The Local Authority shall cause all stray dogs found within their District to be seized, and such dogs so seized shall be dealt with as follows:

- (i.) If the dog is diseased or suspected or has been bitten by a diseased or suspected dog it shall be forthwith slaughtered.
- (ii.) If the dog has been exposed to the infection of rabies it shall be detained, slaughtered, or otherwise dealt with as the Local Authority think expedient, but so that the dog shall not, while detained, be allowed to come in contact with any other animal.
- (iii.) In any other case the dog shall be detained in some proper place and be there kept for such period as the Local Authority think expedient: Provided that where the person having charge of or the owner of a dog so detained is known, the Local Authority shall cause notice to be forthwith given to such person or owner of the fact of the dog having been so seized and detained, and the dog shall, without prejudice to the recovery of any penalty for the infringement of this Order, be given up to such person or owner on payment of the reasonable expenses incurred in respect of such detention. If the dog so seized and detained has not been claimed by such person or owner within three days after the seizure, or, where such person or owner is known, within two days after the aforesaid notice has been given, the Local Authority may cause the dog to be slaughtered or otherwise disposed of in such manner as the Local Authority deem expedient.

Disposal of Carcases.

14.—(1.) The carcass of an animal which at the time of its death was affected with or suspected of rabies shall be disposed of by the Local Authority as follows:

- (i.) Either the Local Authority shall cause the carcass to be buried as soon as possible in its skin in some proper place at a depth of not less

than six feet below the surface of the earth, and to be covered with a sufficient quantity of quick-lime or other disinfectant ;

- (2.) Or the Local Authority may, if authorized by Licence of the Lord Lieutenant, cause the carcass to be destroyed, under the inspection of the Local Authority, in the mode following: The carcass shall be disinfected, and shall then be taken, in charge of an officer of the Local Authority, to a bone-slaughterer's or knacker's yard approved for the purpose by the Lord Lieutenant, or other place so approved, and shall be there destroyed by exposure to a high temperature, or by chemical agents.

(3.) With the view to the execution of the foregoing provisions of this Article the Local Authority may make such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the removal of carcasses or for securing the burial or destruction of the same.

(3.) Where under this Article a Local Authority cause a carcass to be buried, they shall first cause the site to be so chosen as to be useless.

(4.) A Local Authority may cause or allow a carcass to be taken into the District of another Local Authority to be buried or destroyed, with the previous consent of that Local Authority, but not otherwise.

Digging up.

15. It shall not be lawful for any person, except with the Licence of the Lord Lieutenant or permission in writing of an Inspector appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, to dig up or cause to be dug up, the carcass of any animal that has been buried, whether under this Order or otherwise.

Record of Slaughter.

16. A Local Authority shall keep, in a form provided by the Veterinary Department, a record relative to diseased or suspected animals slaughtered by their order under this Order, stating the particulars insisted in such forms, with such variations as circumstances require; and the Clerk of such Local Authority shall furnish weekly a copy of such Record so far as it relates to suspected animals (other than dogs) slaughtered, to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Disinfection of Places and Things.

17.—(1.) A Local Authority may make such Regulations as they think fit for the following purposes, or any of them :

- For providing for the cleansing and disinfection of any place used by a diseased or suspected animal, and of any utensil, feeding-trough, pen, hurdle, or other thing used for or about such animal ;
- For providing for the cleansing and disinfection of any van, cart, or other vehicle used for carrying any diseased or suspected animal on land otherwise than on a railway ;
- For prescribing the mode in which such cleansing and such disinfection are to be effected : and
- For requiring the occupier of any such place, and the owner of any such utensil, vehicle, or thing to cleanse and disinfect the same at the expense of the Local Authority, or at the expense of such owner or occupier.

(2.) If any person fails to cleanse and disinfect in accordance with any such Regulation, it shall be lawful for the Local Authority, without prejudice to the recovery of any penalty for the infringement of such Regulation, to cause such place, vehicle, or thing to be cleansed and disinfected, and to recover summarily the expenses of such cleansing and disinfection from such person.

Occupiers to give facilities for Cleansing.

18.—(1.) Where the power of causing any place, vehicle, or thing to be cleansed and disinfected under this Order is exercised by a Local Authority, the owner and occupier and person in charge of the place, vehicle, or thing shall give all reasonable facilities for that purpose.

(2.) Any person failing to comply with the provisions of this Article shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Provisions as to Regulations of Local Authority.

19.—(1.) A Local Authority shall forthwith send to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, a copy of every Regulation made by them under this Order.

(2.) If the Lord Lieutenant is satisfied on inquiry, with respect to any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, that the same is for any reason objectionable, and direct the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

Movement of Animals, &c., with Special Licence.

20. Notwithstanding anything in this Order, or in any Regulation made by a Local Authority thereunder, any animal, carcass, or thing may be moved in any circumstances with a Licence of an Inspector or Officer appointed by or duly authorized by the Lord Lieutenant.

Powers of the Lord Lieutenant.

21. Any power by this Order conferred upon a Local Authority or an Inspector of a Local Authority may at any time be exercised by the Lord Lieutenant or by an Inspector appointed by the Lord Lieutenant respectively, and in any such case the provisions of this Order shall apply as if the power were being exercised by the Local Authority or an Inspector of a Local Authority.

Weekly Returns of Rabies.

22. When an Inspector of a Local Authority finds that rabies exists or has existed in his district, he shall forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, on a Form provided by the Veterinary Department, with all particulars therein required, and shall continue to so make a return thereof on the Saturday of every week until the disease has ceased.

Extension of certain Sections of Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

23. Horses, asses, mules, and dogs (as well as the animals specified in the Act of 1894) shall be animals, and rabies shall be a disease, for the purposes of this Order and of the following sections of the Act of 1894 (namely) :—

- Sections nineteen and twenty (slaughter) ;
- Section forty-three (powers of police) ;
- Section forty-four (powers of Inspectors) ;

and also for the purposes of all other sections of the said Act containing provisions relative to or consequent on the provisions of those sections and this Order, including such sections as relate to offences or procedure.

Offences.

24.—(1.) If an animal or any thing is moved in contravention of this Order, or of a Notice served under this Order, or of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, or of the conditions of a Movement Licence thereunder, the owner of the animal or thing, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the animal or thing, and the consignee or

other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the animal or thing is moved, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(2.) If, in contravention of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, a carcass is removed or is not buried or is not destroyed, the owner of the carcass, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the removal, and the person removing or conveying the carcass, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been removed in contravention as aforesaid, and the person failing to bury or destroy the carcass, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(3.) If anything is omitted to be done as regards cleansing or disinfection in contravention of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, the owner and the lessee and the occupier and the person in charge of any place or thing in or in respect of which,—and the owner of and the person using and the person in charge of any vehicle in respect of which,—(as the case may be) the same is omitted, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts or omissions, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(4.) If a dog or other animal is not kept isolated as required by this Order, or by a Notice served under this Order, the owner of the dog or other animal, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the occupier of the place where the same is detained, and the person failing or neglecting to isolate the same, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts, defaults, or omissions, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(5.) If a person, with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order, or of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, allows a dog or other animal to stray, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Interpretation.

25. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires:—

The "Veterinary Department" means the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council Office in Ireland;

"The Act of 1894" means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894;

"Animals" includes, with the animals specified in the Act of 1894 (that is cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine), horses, asses, mules, and dogs;

"Disease" means rabies, "diseased" means affected with rabies, and "suspected" means suspected of rabies;

"Public place" includes any street, highway, thoroughfare, public bridge, royal park, public park, garden, or pleasure ground, common, unenclosed land, or other place to which the public have for the time being access;

"Inspector" includes Veterinary Inspector;

"Carcass" means the carcass of an animal, and part of a carcass, and the meat, flesh, bones, hide, skin, hoofs, horns, offal, or other part of an animal, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof;

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1894.

Revocation of Order.

26. The Order described in the Second Schedule to this Order is hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked subject to the provisions as to existing Regulations contained in the next

following Article: Provided that such revocation shall not invalidate or make unlawful anything done under the Order hereby revoked, or affect any license or authority granted, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued thereunder before the commencement of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under, the Order hereby revoked before the commencement of this Order.

Existing Regulations of Local Authority.

27.—(1.) All Regulations made by a Local Authority:—

(a.) under Article 11 (*Regulations of Local Authority as to Movement of Animals, Fodder, &c.*); and

(b.) under Article 15 (*Regulations of Local Authority as to Slaughter*);

of the Order by this Order revoked and in force immediately before the commencement of this Order are hereby revoked.

(2.) All other Regulations made by a Local Authority under the said Order by this Order revoked and in force immediately before the commencement of this Order shall continue in force until altered or revoked by the Local Authority or by Order in Council or Order of the Lord Lieutenant, and shall have effect as if this Order had not been made.

Extent.

28. This Order extends to the whole of Ireland.

Commencement.

29. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

Short Title.

30. This Order may be cited as THE RABIES (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1897.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 26th day of May, 1897.

Richard Martin.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

FORM A.

(Article 3.)

Notice to Owner or Person in Charge requiring Isolation of Dogs or other Animals.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1894
AND 1896.

RABIES.

To C.D. of

I, A.B., of

, being an Inspector appointed by the Local Authority of the Poor Law Union of (or being as Inspector or other Officer appointed by or duly authorized by the Lord Lieutenant), hereby require the following animal, namely, to be kept in (here describe the kennel, shed, building, or other place where the animal is to be kept), and I hereby require you to take notice that, in consequence of this Notice and the provisions of the Order in Council under which this Notice is issued, it is not lawful for any person, until this Notice is withdrawn by a further Notice in writing signed by an Inspector or other Officer appointed by or duly authorized by the Lord Lieutenant,—

(a.) to move from or out of such kennel, shed, building, or other place as aforesaid any dog or other animal that may be therein; or

- (b.) to move any dog or other animal into such kennel, shed, building, or other place as aforesaid; or
 (c.) to permit any dog or other animal to come in contact with any animal to which this Notice applies.

Dated this day of , 18 .
 (Signed) A. B.

N.B.—A dog or other animal to which this Notice applies may at any time be slaughtered by the owner.

The Inspector or Officer giving this Notice is with all practicable speed to send copies of this Notice to

- (i.) The Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle;
 (ii.) The Local Authority;
 (iii.) The Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District.

[Read the Indorsement on back of this Notice.]

To be printed as Indorsement on Form A.

Caution.—If anything is done or omitted to be done in contravention of this Notice, the occupier of the place where the dog or other animal is detained, and the person failing or neglecting to isolate the same, and the owner of the dog or other animal moved, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person moving, docking, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the dog or other animal, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, are liable under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, to fine and imprisonment.

FORM B.
 (Article 3.)

Withdrawal of Notice (Form A) to Owner or Person in charge requiring Isolation of Dogs or other Animals.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1894 AND 1896.

RABIES.

To C.D. of

I, A.B., of , being an Inspector or Officer appointed by or duly authorized by the Lord Lieutenant, do hereby withdraw, as from this day of , 18 , the Notice signed by and served upon you on the day of , 18 , requiring isolation of the dog or other animal referred to in that Notice.

Dated this day of , 18 .
 (Signed) A.B.

Copies of this Notice are to be sent with all practicable speed to

- (i.) The Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle;
 (ii.) The Local Authority;
 (iii.) The Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station of the district.

THE SIGNED SCHEDULE. Order Revoked.

Date.	Short Title.
1895. 17 June.	The Rabies (Ireland) Order of 1895.

MUZZLING OF DOGS (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1897.

By the Lords Justices and Privy Council in Ireland.

HEDGES FYRE CHATTERTON.
 A. M. PORTER.

We, the Lords Justices General and General Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 and 1896, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Extent.

1. This Order extends to the whole of Ireland.*

Commencement.

2. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

Muzzling of Dogs.

3.—(1.) No dog shall be allowed to be in or on any public place unless such dog is efficiently muzzled with a cage muzzle so constructed as to render it impossible for such dog while wearing the same to bite any person or animal, but not so as to prevent such dog from breathing freely or lapping water.

(2.) Provided that the provisions of this Article shall not apply to—

- (a) packs of hounds or greyhounds while being exercised or used for sporting purposes, or other sporting dogs while being used for sporting purposes, and in every case in charge of competent persons.
 (b) dogs while being taken to or from exhibitions, shows, or other places, if such dogs are confined in boxes, cages, crates, baskets, or hampers so constructed as to render it impossible for such dogs while so confined to bite any person or animal.

Seizure, Detention, and Disposal of Unmuzzled Dogs.

4.—(1.) Any dog found in or on any public place without being muzzled in manner prescribed by this Order may be seized by the Local Authority or by the police, and any dog so seized shall be dealt with as follows:—

- (i.) If the dog is diseased or suspected or has been bitten by a diseased or suspected dog it shall be forthwith slaughtered.
 (ii.) If the dog has been exposed to the infection of rabies it shall be detained, slaughtered, or otherwise dealt with as the Local Authority, or an Inspector or other Officer appointed or authorized by the Lord Lieutenant, think expedient, but so that the dog shall not, while detained, be allowed to come in contact with any other animal.

(iii.) In any other case the dog shall be detained in some proper place and be there kept for such period as may be deemed expedient. Provided that where the person having charge of or the owner of a dog so detained is known, the Local Authority, Inspector, or other Officer shall cause notice to be forthwith given to such person or owner of the fact of the dog having been so seized and detained, and the dog shall, without prejudice to the recovery of any penalty for the infringement of this Order, be given up to such person or owner on payment of the reasonable expenses incurred in respect of each detention. If the dog so seized and detained has not been

* See, however, pages 96 and 97 for other Orders made during 1895, withdrawing this Order from certain Counties and County Boroughs in Ireland.

claimed by such person or owner within three days after the seizure, or, where such person or owner is known, within two days after the aforesaid notice has been given, the dog may be slaughtered or otherwise disposed of in such manner as may be deemed expedient.

(2.) Every dog shall for the purpose of this Article be deemed to have been exposed to the infection of rabies which has been in the same shed, stable, building, kennel, field, or other place, or otherwise in contact with any diseased or suspected dog, or which has in any other way been exposed to the infection of rabies.

General Provisions of the Rabies (Ireland) Order of 1897.

5. Subject to the provisions of this Order, all the provisions of the Rabies (Ireland) Order of 1897, shall, so far as the same are applicable, continue in force during the operation of this Order.

Offence.

6. If any dog is found in or on any public place without being muzzled in manner prescribed by this Order, the Owner of the dog, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person allowing the same to be in or on such public place in contravention of this Order, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

Existing Muzzling Regulations of Local Authorities.

7. All Regulations made under any Order in Council relating to Rabies by the Local Authorities which provide for the muzzling of dogs, and are in force immediately before the commencement of this Order, shall be suspended and cease to apply so long as this Order continues in force.

Interpretation.

8. In this Order—

"Disease" means rabies, "diseased" means affected with rabies, and "suspected" means suspected of rabies;

"Public place" includes any street, highway, thoroughfare, public bridge, royal park, public park, garden, or pleasure ground, common, unenclosed land, or other place to which the public have for the time being access;

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Rabies (Ireland) Order of 1897.

Short Title.

9. This Order may be cited as the Muzzling of Dogs (Ireland) Order of 1897.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
this 26th day of May, 1897.

Richard Martin.

IMPORTATION OF DOGS (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1897.

By the Lords Justices and Privy Council in Ireland.

HEDGES EYEE CHATTERTON.

A. M. PORTER.

We, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894

and 1896, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Prohibition of Importation of Dogs.

1. Dogs brought to Ireland from any other country (except Great Britain or the Isle of Man) shall not be landed in Ireland otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this Order.

Licences for Importation in Particular Cases.

2. The Lord Lieutenant may, in any particular case, grant a Licence authorizing the landing of a dog, and such dog may thereupon be landed subject to and in accordance with the conditions of such Licence.

Applications for Licences.

3. Any application for a Licence under the preceding Article is to be made in writing to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, and is to be accompanied by a statement signed by the owner of the dog to which the application relates or by his agent authorized in writing for this purpose containing the following information (namely):—

- (i.) the description of the dog, stating so far as possible for purposes of identification, the particulars of its breed, sex, age, and colour;
- (ii.) the country from which it is proposed to be brought;
- (iii.) the port at which it is proposed to be landed; and
- (iv.) the place to which it is proposed after being landed to be moved for the purposes of such detention and isolation as may be required, and also the route by which it is proposed to be moved to such place of detention.

Conditions of Licences.

4.—(1.) In any Licence granted under this Order authorizing the landing of a dog such conditions may be inserted as may be deemed necessary or desirable for the following purposes:—

- (a.) for prescribing and regulating the detention and isolation of the dog by and at the expense of its owner for any period not exceeding six months at a place to be provided for that purpose by such owner and to be described in the Licence; or
- (b.) for regulating the movement of the dog to such place of detention and its movement during the period of detention prescribed by the Licence.

(2.) A dog landed under the authority of a Licence granted under this Order shall be detained and isolated in accordance with the conditions of such Licence, and shall not be moved in contravention of any such condition.

Restriction on Granting of Licences.

5. An applicant for a Licence to be granted under this Order for the landing of a dog will be required to satisfy the Veterinary Department that proper and suitable arrangements can be made for such detention and isolation of the dog as appears to the Department to be necessary or desirable.

Proceedings under Customs Acts for Unlawful Landing.

6.—(1.) If any person lands or attempts to land a dog in contravention of this Order, he shall be liable, under and according to the Customs Acts, to the penalties imposed on persons importing or attempting to import goods the importation whereof is prohibited by or under the Customs Acts, without prejudice to

any proceedings against him under the Act of 1894 for an offence against that Act.

(2.) The dog in respect whereof the offence is committed shall be forfeited under and according to the Customs Acts in like manner as goods the importation whereof is prohibited by or under the Customs Acts.

Extension of certain Sections of Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

7. Dogs shall be animals, and rabbits shall be a disease, for the purposes of this Order and of the following sections of the Act of 1894 (namely):

Sections forty-three and seventy-four (powers of police);

Section forty-four (powers of inspectors);

Section fifty-six (unlawful landing);

and also for the purposes of all other sections of the said Act containing provisions relative to or consequent on the provisions of those sections and this Order, including such sections as relate to offences or procedure.

Offences.

8. (1.) If a dog is moved in contravention of this Order, or of the conditions of a Licence granted thereunder, the owner of the dog, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the dog, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it, knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the dog is moved, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(2.) If a dog is landed in contravention of this Order, the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel from which it is landed, and the owner of the dog, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the landing, and the person landing the same, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been landed in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(3.) If a dog is not kept isolated as required by this Order, or by the conditions of a Licence granted thereunder, the owner of the dog, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the occupier of the place where such dog is detained, and the person failing or neglecting to isolate the dog, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts, defaults, or omissions, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(4.) If a person with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order, or of the conditions of a Licence granted thereunder, allows a dog to stray, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Interpretation.

9. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires,—

"Veterinary Department" means the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council Office in Ireland;

"The Act of 1894" means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894;

"Master" includes a person having the charge or command of a vessel;

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1894.

Extent.

10. This Order extends to the whole of Ireland.

Commencement.

11. This Order shall come into operation on the fifteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

Short Title.

12. This Order may be cited as the IMPORTATION OF DOGS (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1897.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
this 6th day of July, 1897.

Joseph M. Meade. Richard Martin.

THE FOREIGN ANIMALS (DISINFECTION)
(IRELAND) ORDER OF 1897.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

CADOGAN.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 and 1896, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Interpretation.

1. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires,—

"The Veterinary Department" means the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council Office in Ireland;

"The Act of 1894" means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894;

"Animals" means cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine;

"Foreign," applied to animals and things, means brought to the United Kingdom from any country out of the United Kingdom;

"Carcase" means the carcase of an animal, and part of a carcase, and the meat, flesh, bones, hide, skin, hoofs, horns, offal, or other part of an animal separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof;

"Fodder" means hay or other substance commonly used for food of animals;

"Litter" means straw or other substance commonly used for bedding or otherwise for or about animals;

"Master" includes a person having the charge or command of a vessel;

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1894.

Extent.

2. This Order extends to the whole of Ireland.

Commencement.

3. This Order shall come into operation on the 1st day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

Short Title.

4. This Order may be cited as the Foreign Animals (Disinfection) (Ireland) Order of 1897.

Regulations as to Landing of Dung, Fodder, &c., of Foreign Animals.

5. (1.) Dung of foreign animals, and fodder, litter, stings, pens, hurdles, or stalls that have been used for or about foreign animals, and other dung, fodder, or

litter that have been carried in the same vessel with foreign animals, shall not be landed except with the previous consent of the Veterinary Department, and shall, if so landed, be landed in such manner, at such times, at such places, and subject to such supervision and control, as the Commissioners of Customs direct.

(3.) All fittings, pens, hurdles, or utensils that have been used for or about foreign animals shall, previous to the landing thereof, be cleaned and disinfected by and at the expense of the owner, to the satisfaction of an Inspector or other authorized officer of the Veterinary Department.

Disinfection of Dung, Fodder, &c., of Foreign Animals.

5. (1.) All dung of foreign animals, and all partly consumed or broken fodder that has been supplied to such animals, and all litter that has been used for or about such animals, if not disinfected to the satisfaction of an Inspector or other authorized officer of the Veterinary Department previous to the landing thereof, shall, when landed, be forthwith well mixed with quicklime at the expense of the owner thereof, or of the owner, charterer, or master of the vessel from which the same is landed, and shall be effectually removed from contact with animals.

(2.) Any gangway, or other apparatus used in connection with the landing of such dung, fodder, or litter shall be cleaned and disinfected to the satisfaction of an Inspector or other authorized officer of the Veterinary Department.

Offences.

7. (1.) If any dung of animals, or any fodder, litter, fittings, pens, hurdles, utensils, or other thing shall be landed or moved in contravention of this Order, the owner thereof, and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the place of landing or other place where or from which such animal, dung, or other thing is landed or moved, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the landing or movement, and also in the case of the landing thereof, the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel from which the same is landed, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts or omissions, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(2.) If any person fails to carry out or observe any direction as regards cleansing or disinfection which he is by this Order required to carry out or observe, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(3.) If anything is done or omitted to be done as regards cleansing or disinfection in contravention of this Order, the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in or in respect of which—and the owner of the gangway or passage-way, cage, or other apparatus, in respect of which—and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of any place or thing in respect of which (as the case may be) the same is done or omitted, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts or omissions, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(4.) If anything is done or omitted to be done with respect to any vessel in contravention of this Order, the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which the same is done or omitted to be done, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts or omissions, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
this 30th day of August, 1897.

Ashbourne, C.	Meath.
Powerscourt.	William O'Brien.
C. T. Redington.	Rd. Martin.
Horace Plunkett.	

THE SWINE FEVER (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1897.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

CADOGAN.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 and 1896, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Order may be cited as The Swine Fever (Ireland) Order of 1897.

Extent.

2. This Order extends to the whole of Ireland.

Commencement.

3. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 1st day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

Interpretation.

4. In this Order—

"The Act of 1894" means The Diseases of Animals Act, 1894;

"Swine Fever" means the Disease called or known as Typhoid Fever of Swine, Soldier, Purpura, Red Disease, Hog Cholera, or Swine Plague;

"Infected place" (except where it is otherwise expressed) means a place for the time being a place infected with swine fever under this Order;

"Carcase" means the carcase of a pig, and includes part of such a carcase, and the intestines, meat, bones, skin, offal, or other part of a pig, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof;

The "Privy Council" means the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council;

"Veterinary Department" means the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle;

"Inspector or other Officer" described in this Order as "duly authorized" for any of the purposes of this Order, means an Inspector or other Officer specially authorized by the Lord Lieutenant;

"Article" means Article of this Order;

Other terms have the same meaning and scope as in the Diseases of Animals Act of 1894.

Revocation of Orders.

5. The Orders described in the First Schedule to this Order are hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked: Provided that such revocation shall not invalidate or make unlawful anything done under the Orders hereby revoked, or affect any licence or authority granted, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued thereunder, before the commencement of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or specially incurred under, the said Order hereby revoked before the commencement of this Order.

Notice of Disease.

6. Every person having in his possession or under his charge a pig affected with or suspected of swine fever shall with all practicable speed give notice of the pig being so affected or suspected to a Constable of the police district wherein the pig so affected is

Duty of Police on Notice of Swine Fever.

7. The Constable to whom notice of the fact of a pig being affected with swine fever, or with disease supposed to be swine fever, is given, shall forthwith give information thereof to—

- (i.) The Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle;
- (ii.) the Inspector of the Local Authority;
- (iii.) the Local Authority.

Duty of Inspector to act immediately.

8.—(1.) An Inspector of a Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of swine fever, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of swine fever, shall proceed with all practicable speed to the place where such disease, according to the information received by him, exists, or is suspected to exist, and shall there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties conferred and imposed on him as Inspector by or under the Act of 1894 and this Order.

(2.) Every such Inspector shall, on leaving any premises on which swine fever exists, or is suspected to exist, thoroughly wash his hands with soap and water, and disinfect his boots.

Declaration of Infected Place.

9.—(1.) Where it appears to an Inspector that swine fever exists or has within twenty-eight days existed in a sty, shed, or other place, he shall forthwith make and sign a Declaration thereof (in the Form A set forth in the Second Schedule to this Order or to the like effect), and shall in such Declaration prescribe the limits of the proposed infected place.

(2.) He shall forthwith serve a copy of the Declaration on the occupier of the premises in which that sty, shed, or other place is situate.

(3.) On the service of such copy of the Declaration as aforesaid the sty, shed, or other place shall become and be a place infected with swine fever.

(4.) The Inspector shall with all practicable speed inform the Privy Council of any Declaration made by him under this Article, and shall send the Declaration to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, and shall also send copies of the same to the Local Authority and to the Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station in the District.

(5.) An infected place declared under this Article shall continue to be an infected place until it has been declared free from disease by Notice in writing from the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, to be served on the occupier of the premises.

(6.) The limits of an infected place may at any time be altered by Notice in writing given by an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized to give such Notice. Every Notice so given shall be served on the occupier of the premises affected by such Notice; and copies of such Notice shall be sent to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, to the Local Authority, and to the Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station in the District.

(7.) A slaughter-house or part of a slaughter-house in which a pig affected with swine fever or the carcass of such a pig is found, shall not by reason thereof be declared to be an infected place except by the Lord Lieutenant.

Rules for Infected Place.

10.—Rule 1. Swine shall not be moved into or out of an infected place except with a Licence of an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized to grant such Licence.

Rule 2. Carcases of swine shall not be moved into or out of an infected place, except with permission in writing from an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized to give such permission.

Rule 3. Litter, dung, utensils, pens, hurdles, or other things shall not be removed from an infected place except with permission in writing from an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized to give such permission, which permission shall not be granted until such things have been thoroughly disinfected.

Rule 4. No person (except the person tending the pig) shall, unless with permission in writing of an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized to give such permission, enter any sty or place, being part of an infected place, in which a pig affected with or suspected of swine fever is or has recently been kept.

Rule 5. Every person upon leaving any such sty or place shall thoroughly wash his hands with soap and water and disinfect his boots.

Rule 6. A person tending a pig affected with or suspected of swine fever shall not tend any other pig except with the permission of an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized to give such permission.

Removal of Dung or other Things.

11. It shall not be lawful for any person to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel, or on a highway or thoroughfare, any dung, fodder, or litter that has been in an infected place, or that has been in any place in contact with or used about a pig affected with or suspected of swine fever, except with a Licence of an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized to grant such Licence.

Cleansing and Disinfection.

12.—(1.) An Inspector or other Officer duly authorized may cause or require any sty or other place which has been used for swine while affected with or suspected of swine fever, and any utensil, pen, hurdle, or other thing used for or about such swine, and any wood-work with which such swine have come in contact, to be cleansed and disinfected to his satisfaction.

(2.) An Inspector or other Officer duly authorized, may, for the purpose of preventing the spreading of swine fever, cause any van, cart, or other vehicle used for the carrying of swine, and any rope, net, or other apparatus used in the conveyance of swine, on land otherwise than on a railway, to be cleansed and disinfected.

(3.) An Inspector or other Officer duly authorized may cause or require any dung of swine affected with or suspected of swine fever and any fodder and litter that has been in contact with or used about such swine to be disinfected, burnt, or destroyed.

(4.) The owner, occupier, and person in charge of any place, and the owner and person in charge of any utensil, pen, hurdle, or other thing, or any van, cart, or other vehicle, or any dung, fodder, or litter to which this Article applies shall give all reasonable facilities to an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized for the carrying out of the provisions of this Article, and shall comply with any requirement made by any such Inspector or Officer under this Article.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Cleansing and Disinfection of Places used for Temporary Detention, or of Vehicles, &c., used in conveyance of Swine.

13.—(1.) A Local Authority may, with the view of preventing the spreading of swine fever, either generally or in any particular case, make such Regulations as they think fit for the following purposes, or any of them.

- (a.) For requiring the owner, lessee, or occupier of any building, shed, outhouse, yard, sty, or other place used for the temporary keeping or detention

of swine prior to or subsequent to their being exposed for sale in or at a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, or other public or private place where swine are commonly exposed for sale, to cleanse and disinfect such building, shed, out-house, yard, sty, or other place at his own expense, where, in the judgment of the Local Authority, the circumstances are such as to allow of such cleansing and disinfection being reasonably required:

(b.) For requiring the cleansing and disinfection of vans, carts, or other vehicles used for carrying swine, or of ropes, nets, or other apparatus used in the conveyance of swine on land otherwise than a railway:

(c.) For prescribing the mode in which cleansing and disinfection under the Regulations are to be effected.

(3.) If any person fails to cleanse and disinfect any building, shed, out-house, yard, sty, or other place, or any van, cart, or other vehicle, or any rope, net, or other apparatus, in accordance with any such Regulation, it shall be lawful for the Local Authority without prejudice to the recovery of any penalty for the infringement of such Regulation, to cause such building, shed, out-house, yard, sty, or other place, or such van, cart, or other vehicle, or such rope, net, or other apparatus to be cleansed and disinfected, and to recover the expenses of such cleansing and disinfection from such person in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Carcases.

14. The carcase of every pig that has died of swine fever, or of disease suspected to be swine fever, shall be disposed of as follows:—

(1.) The Inspector or other Officer duly authorized shall cause the carcase to be dealt with in the manner set forth in instructions from the Veterinary Department.

(2.) He shall cause the skin of such pig to be so slashed as to render it useless.

(3.) He shall then cause the carcase to be buried as soon as possible in its skin in some proper place, and to be covered with a sufficient quantity of quicklime or other disinfectant, and with not less than six feet of earth.

(4.) Or, if authorized by Licence from the Lord Lieutenant, the carcase may be destroyed in the mode following: The carcase shall be disinfected, and shall then be taken, in charge of an officer of the Local Authority, to a bonfire-landfiller's or knacker's yard approved for the purpose by the Lord Lieutenant, or other place so approved, and shall be there destroyed by exposure to a high temperature, or by chemical agents.

Digging up.

15. It shall not be lawful for any person, except with the Licence of the Lord Lieutenant, to dig up, or cause to be dug up, the carcase of any pig that has been buried.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Movement into their District from other Districts.

16.—(1.) A Local Authority may, with the view of preventing the introduction of swine fever into their District, make such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the movement by land or by water of swine into their District from the District of any other Local Authority in Ireland.

(2.) Where a Local Authority have made a Regulation under the provisions of this Article prohibiting the movement of swine into their District from the District of any other Local Authority in Ireland, it

shall not be lawful, so long as such Regulation is in force, for any person to move into the District of such first-mentioned Local Authority any swine so prohibited that may have been, at any time during the continuance of such Regulation within the District of such other Local Authority.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Movement within their District.

17.—(1.) A Local Authority may, with a view to the prevention of the spreading of swine fever, make such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the movement by land or by water of swine within the whole of their district or within any part or parts thereof.

Notice of Regulations to Railway Companies.

18. A Local Authority shall send a copy of every Regulation made by them under the last two preceding Articles to every railway company having a railway station within the district of the Local Authority to which the Regulation applies, and shall also forthwith send a copy of the Regulation to the Secretary, Railway Clearing House, 5, Eldon-street, Dublin.

Limitation as to Regulations of Local Authority.

19.—(1.) No Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order shall be deemed to authorize the movement of swine which are affected with swine fever or the movement of swine—

(a.) in or into or out of a Cattle-Plague Infected Place; or

(b.) in or into or out of a Foot-and-Mouth Disease Infected Place; or

(c.) in or into or out of a Swine Fever Infected Place.

(2.) For the purposes of this Order or of any Regulation of a Local Authority thereunder, swine shall not be deemed to be moved into the District of a Local Authority where they are moved through the District by railway from a place outside the District to another place outside the District without unnecessary delay and without the swine being untrucked or re-loaded within the District.

(3.) Notwithstanding anything in any Regulation made under this Order any pig may at any time be moved in accordance with a Licence of an Inspector or Officer duly authorized to grant such Licence.

(4.) No Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order shall authorize movement into, within, or out of a Swine Fever Infected Area in contravention of the provisions of any Order in Council or of the Lord Lieutenant.

Prohibition of Movement of Swine.

20.—(1.) Where an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized for the purpose has given Notice in writing (in the Form B set forth in the Second Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) to the owner or person in charge of any swine, requiring that such swine be detained on or in any farm, field, shed, sty, or other place, it shall not be lawful for any person, until such Notice be withdrawn by a further Notice in writing (in the Form C set forth in the Second Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) signed by an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized to give such Notice—

(a.) to move any of such swine from or out of such farm, field, shed, sty, or other place; or

- (b) to move from or out of such farm, field, shed, sty, or other place any other swine that may be thereon or therein; or
- (c) to move any other swine into such farm, field, shed, sty, or other place so long as any swine to which the Notice applies are detained on or in the same; or
- (d) to permit any other swine to come in contact with any swine to which the Notice applies.

(2.) The Inspector or other Officer shall with all practicable speed send copies of any notice given by him under this Article to (1) the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, and (2) the Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station in the district.

(3.) Notwithstanding any notice under this Article any pig may at any time be moved in accordance with a Licence of an Inspector or other Officer duly authorised to grant such Licence.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Markets, Sales, &c.

21. A Local Authority may, with a view to the prevention of the spreading of swine fever, make such regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the exposure or sale of swine in or at any market, fair, auction, sale-yard, sale, or place of exhibition within their district.

Swine Fever found in a Market, Railway Station, Grazing-Park, or other like Place, or during Transit.

22. Where a pig is found to be affected with swine fever—

- (a) while exposed for sale or exhibited in a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, or other place; or
- (b) while placed in a lair or other place before exposure for sale; or
- (c) while being in or on a landing-place or wharf or railway station or other place during transit; or
- (d) while in course of being moved by land or by water; or
- (e) while being on common or uninclosed land; or
- (f) while being in a field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other place wherein swine of different owners are taken in for shelter, or for rest, or for grazing, or for any other purpose; or
- (g) while being in any other place not in the possession or occupation or under the control of the owner of the pig;

then the following provisions shall apply (namely):

(Seizure of Swine.)

(1.) An Inspector shall cause to be seized all the swine affected with swine fever, and also all swine being in or on the market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, common, uninclosed land, field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other such place as aforesaid, and shall forthwith transmit the information by telegraph or other rapid means to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

(2.) The Inspector shall cause all such swine so seized to be detained at the place where they are seized, or to be moved to some convenient and isolated place and there detained.

(3.) The Inspector shall cause, so far as practicable, all the swine affected with swine fever to be kept separate during such movement and detention from swine not so affected.

(4.) The swine so seized and detained shall not be moved from the place of detention except with the permission of the Veterinary Department.

(5.) Provided that any pig seized under this Article may be slaughtered by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof either at the place where it is seized or detained or at the nearest available slaughter-house; in which latter case the pig may be moved for the purpose of being there slaughtered with a Licence of an Inspector or other Officer duly authorised for the purpose, and shall be there slaughtered accordingly; and that Licence shall be available for twelve hours and no longer, and shall specify the slaughter-house to which the pig is to be moved for slaughter, and the period within which such slaughter shall be completed.

(Declaration of Infected Place.)

(6.) The market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, common, uninclosed land, field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other such place as aforesaid, or any part thereof, in or on which a pig affected with swine fever is found in any case in which this Article applies shall not by reason thereof be declared to be an infected place or part of such an infected place except by the Lord Lieutenant.

(Disinfection in these cases.)

(7.) In case of a pig being found to be affected with swine fever in or on a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, common, uninclosed land, field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other such place as aforesaid, it shall not be lawful for the Market Authority or the owner or occupier of any such other place or any person to again use or allow to be used for swine that portion of the market or other place aforesaid where the diseased pig was found, unless and until a Veterinary Inspector has certified that that portion has been, so far as practicable, cleaned and disinfected.

(Reports.)

(8.) The Inspector acting under this Article shall forthwith report to—

- (a) the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, and
- (b) the Local Authority,

the proceedings taken by him thereon.

(Expenses.)

(9.) The expenses of the execution of the provisions of this Article may be recovered from the owner of the swine seized or from the consignee or consignee thereof, who may recover the same from the owner, by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Prohibition to Expose or Move Diseased or Suspected Swine.

23.—(1.) It shall not be lawful for any person—

- (a) to expose a pig affected with or suspected of swine fever in a market or fair, or in a sale-yard, or other public or private place where swine are commonly exposed for sale; or

- (b.) to place a pig affected with or suspected of swine fever in a lair or other place adjacent to or connected with a market or a fair, or where swine are commonly placed before exposure for sale; or
- (c.) to send or carry or cause to be sent or carried a pig affected with or suspected of swine fever on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel; or
- (d.) to carry, lead, or drive, or caused to be carried, led, or driven, a pig affected with or suspected of swine fever on a highway or thoroughfare; or
- (e.) to place or keep a pig affected with or suspected of swine fever on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced, or in a field adjoining a highway unless that field is so fenced or situated that swine therein cannot in any manner come in contact with swine passing along that highway or grazing on the sides thereof; or
- (f.) to graze a pig affected with or suspected of swine fever on pasture being on the sides of a highway; or
- (g.) to allow a pig affected with or suspected of swine fever to stray on a highway or thoroughfare or on the sides thereof or on common or uninclosed land or in a field or place insufficiently fenced.

(2.) But this Article shall operate subject to Article 10 and to the provisions of the last preceding Article providing for or directing the movement of swine affected with swine fever in cases therein mentioned.

(3.) The provisions of the last preceding Article shall apply in the case of any pig exposed or otherwise dealt with in contravention of this Article.

(4.) Notwithstanding anything in this Article any pig may at any time be moved in accordance with a Licence of an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized to grant such Licence.

Food and Water during Detention.

24. An Inspector, Officer, or Constable detaining a pig under this Order shall cause it to be supplied with requisite food and water during its detention; and the expenses incurred by him in respect thereof may be recovered from the person having charge of the pig, or from its owner, by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Granting of Movement Licences.

25.—(1.) An Inspector or other Officer duly authorized to grant Licences under this Order, or a Local Authority or an Inspector of a Local Authority, may, if he or they think fit, withhold a Licence in any case where the movement of the swine or things proposed to be moved would be in his or their judgment inexpedient or improper.

(2.) A Movement Licence granted under this Order or under any Regulation of a Local Authority under this Order shall not be available if granted by the owner of the pig to be moved, or by his agent, or by the owner or consignee or other person selling the pig or exposing the pig for sale, or by the purchaser thereof or by his agent, or by the auctioneer or other person conducting the public or private sale at which the pig is exposed, or by the occupier of the farm or premises or slaughter-house from or to which the pig is to be moved, or by any individual member of an Executive Committee or Sub-Committee of a Local Authority.

Regulations as to Movement Licences.

26.—(1.) The person granting a Movement Licence under this Order shall forthwith send a copy of such Licence to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

(2.) Every Movement Licence granted under the provisions of this Order, shall, after the expiration of the period for which such Licence is available, be delivered with all practicable speed by the owner or person in charge of the swine moved, at the nearest police station of the district in which the place where the swine were moved under such Licence is situate.

(3.) Every such Movement Licence when received by the Police shall, with all practicable speed, be transmitted to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

Production of Licences; Names and Addresses.

27.—(1.) Every person in charge of a pig or thing being moved, where under this Order or under any regulation of a Local Authority under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, shall, on demand of a Justice, or of an Inspector or other Officer of the Privy Council, or of a Local Authority, or of a Constable, produce and show to him the Movement Licence, if any, authorizing the movement, and shall allow it to be read and a copy of or extract from it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(2.) Every person so in charge shall, on demand as aforesaid, give his name and address to the Justice, or Inspector, or other Officer or Constable.

Provisions as to Regulations of Local Authorities.

28.—(1.) Every Local Authority shall forthwith send to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, a copy of every Regulation made by them under the provisions of this Order.

(2.) If the Lord Lieutenant is satisfied on inquiry with respect to any Notice served or Regulation made by a Local Authority under the provisions of this Order that the same is of too restrictive a character, or otherwise objectionable, and directs the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

Powers of the Lord Lieutenant.

29. Any powers by this Order conferred upon a Local Authority or an Inspector of a Local Authority may at any time be exercised by the Lord Lieutenant or an Inspector or other Officer appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, respectively.

Marking or Branding of Swine.

30. Any swine liable to be slaughtered under the Act of 1894, may be marked or branded in such manner as may be deemed requisite by an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized; and the owner or person in charge of such swine shall give all reasonable facilities to the said Inspector for the purpose of this Article.

Saving for Inspectors and other Officers.

31. Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to affect the action of an Inspector or other Officer specially authorized by the Lord Lieutenant, in dealing with outbreaks of swine fever, and this Order shall not apply to or interfere with the movement of swine or carcasses or the burial or destruction of carcasses moved or buried or destroyed under the direction or in charge of such Inspector or Officer.

Weekly Returns to Privy Council.

12. Where an Inspector of a Local Authority finds in his district swine fever he shall forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, on a form provided by the Veterinary Department for the purpose, with all particulars therein required, and shall continue so to make a return thereof on the Saturday of every week until the disease has ceased.

Documents and Forms.

13.—(1.) Every Local Authority shall provide and supply to their Inspector and Officers such documents and forms as may be necessary for the purposes of this Order.

(2.) Forms given in any former Order, which have been before the commencement of this Order prepared and are already printed for use, may also be used, so far as they are suitable, and with the requisite adaptations.

Offences.

14.—(1.) If a sale of swine is held in contravention of any Regulations made under the provisions of this Order, the person or company holding the sale, and the occupier of the place or farm or premises where the sale is held, and the owner or consignee of each pig exposed thereat, and the person exposing the same thereat, and the auctioneer, if any, or other person conducting the sale, and the person, if any, taking entrance-money or other payment for admission thereto, and the purchaser thereof of any pig, each last-mentioned person or each purchaser knowing the sale to be held in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(2.) If a pig is moved in contravention of this Order, or of a Notice served under this Order, or of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, or of the conditions of a Movement Licence thereunder, the owner of the pig, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the pig, and the owner and the charterer, and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it, knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the pig is moved, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(3.) If a person in charge of a pig being moved, where under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, on demand made under this Order, fails to give his true name and address, or gives a false name or address, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(4.) If an owner or person in charge of swine being moved, where under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, fails to deliver such Licence at a police station as required by this Order, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(5.) If a pig is not slaughtered as required by this Order, or by the conditions of a Licence thereunder, the person to whom the Licence is granted, and the owner of the pig, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person failing to cause the same to be so slaughtered, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(6.) If in contravention of this Order, or of the conditions of a Licence thereunder, a carcass of a pig is removed or is not buried, or is not destroyed, the owner of the carcass, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the carcass, and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it, knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the person failing to bury or destroy the carcass, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(7.) If any person, with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order, by clipping, or washing, or in any other manner takes out, effaces, obliterates, or removes, or attempts to take out, efface, obliterate, or remove, any mark on any swine marked in pursuance of the provisions of this Order, or of the conditions of a Licence thereunder, or counterfeits any such mark, the person doing the same, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the same to be done, and the owner of the swine, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(8.) If any person with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order or of a Regulation made by a Local Authority thereunder, allows a pig to stray he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 30th day of August, 1897.

Ashbourne, C. Meath.
Powercourt. William O'Brien.
O. T. Redington. Ed. Martin.
Horace Plunkett.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.
Orders Revoked.

Date.	Short Title or Subject.	Extent of Revocation.
1893. 29th October.	The Swine Fever (Ireland) Order of 1893.	The whole Order.
1894. 6th September.	The Movement into District (Swine Fever) (Ireland) Order of 1894.	The whole Order.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Forms.

(Art. 9 (1).)

FORM A.

Declaration of Disease and of Infected Place.

The Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 and 1896.

* SWINE FEVER.

To G.D. _____
of _____

I, A.B. _____, of _____, being
an Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for

K

the poor law union of _____, hereby declare that I have this day found swine fever to exist (or within twenty-eight days to have existed) in the following place (that is to say,) [here insert the limits of the infected place].

And I hereby give you Notice as the occupier of the said premises that in accordance with the provisions of the Order in Council under which this Declaration is made the aforesaid place is a place infected with swine fever, and that the same will continue to be a place so infected until it has been declared free from disease by Notice in writing from the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18—

(Signed), *A.B.*

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to inform the Privy Council of this Declaration, and is to send the Declaration to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle. The Inspector is also to send copies to the Local Authority and to the Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station in the district.

FORM B.

(Art. 20.)

Notice to Owner or Person in charge Prohibiting Movement of Swine.

The Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 and 1896.

SWINE FEVER.

To J.K.

of _____

I, G.H., of _____, being duly authorized to give this Notice, hereby require the following swine, namely _____

to be detained in [here describe the farm, field, shed, sty, or other place where the swine are to be detained] and in consequence of this Notice, the following provisions of the Order in Council under which this Notice is issued apply to such swine (that is to say):—where an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized for the purpose has given Notice in writing to the owner or person in charge of any swine, requiring that such swine be detained on or in any farm, field, shed, sty, or other place, it shall not be lawful for any person, until such Notice be withdrawn—

- (a.) to move any of such swine from or out of such farm, field, shed, sty, or other place; or
- (b.) to move from or out of such farm, field, shed, sty, or other place any other swine that may be thereon or therein; or
- (c.) to move any other swine into such farm, field, shed, sty, or other place so long as any swine to which the Notice applies are detained on or in the same; or
- (d.) to permit any other swine to come in contact with any swine to which the Notice applies.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18—

(Signed), *G.H.*

The Inspector or other Officer giving this Notice is to send copies of this Notice to (1) the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, and (2) to the Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station in the district.

[Read the Indorsement on back of this Notice.]

To be printed as Indorsement on Form B.

The Order in Council under which this Notice is issued, provides that if a pig is moved in contravention of this Notice the owner of the pig, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the pig, and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it, knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the pig is moved, are liable under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, to fine and imprisonment.

FORM C.

(Art. 20.)

Withdrawal of Notice (Form B) to Owner or Person in charge Prohibiting Movement of Swine. The Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 and 1896.

SWINE FEVER.

To J.K.

of _____

I hereby inform you that the Notice signed by _____ and served upon you on the _____ day of _____, 18—, prohibiting movement of the swine referred to in that Notice is hereby withdrawn and will cease to operate from and after the date hereof.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18—

(Signed), *G.H.*

The Inspector or other Officer giving this Notice is with all practicable speed to send copies of this notice to (1) the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, and (2) to the Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station in the district.

THE PORTAL INSPECTION (IRELAND) (AMENDMENT) ORDER OF 1894.

By the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland.

ASHBOURNE, C.

We, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 and 1896, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Additional Place of Inspection at the Port of Dublin.

1. Notwithstanding anything in the Portal Inspection (Ireland) Order of 1895, animals intended for exportation from the port of Dublin by the route of the Dublin and Manchester Steamship Company may be inspected in the place described in the Schedule to this Order.

Time of Inspection.

2. The inspection of animals intended for exportation shall take place between sunrise and sunset only: provided that the period of inspection may from time to time be extended or otherwise altered with the special consent of the Lord Lieutenant, and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed in each case.

Commencement.

3. This order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 12th day of October, 1898.

By their Excellencies' Command,

J. B. DOUGHERTY.

SCHEDULE.

A yard belonging to the Dublin and Manchester Steamship Company situated at the rear of 78 and 79, Sir John Rogerson's-quay, in the South Dock Ward, in the city of Dublin, having its entrance and exit at Sir John Rogerson's-quay.

THE SHEEP-SCAB (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1898.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

CADOGAN.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 and 1896, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Notice of Disease.

1.—(1.) Every person having or having had in his possession or under his charge a sheep affected with, or suspected of, sheep-scab shall with all practicable speed give notice of the fact of the sheep being so affected, or suspected, to a constable of the police force for the police district wherein the sheep so affected, or suspected, is or was.

(2.) The constable shall forthwith give information of the receipt by him of the notice to

(i.) The Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle ;

(ii.) An Inspector of the Local Authority ;

(iii.) The Local Authority.

Duty of Inspector to act immediately.

2. An Inspector of a Local Authority, on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of sheep-scab, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of sheep-scab, shall proceed with all practicable speed to the place where such disease, according to the information received by him, exists, or is suspected to exist, and shall there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties conferred and imposed on him as Inspector by or under the Act of 1894 and this Order.

Prohibition of Movement by Inspector of Local Authority.

3.—(1.) An Inspector of a Local Authority, on being satisfied of the existence of sheep-scab, shall forthwith take such steps as may be practicable to secure the isolation of any sheep affected with, or suspected of, sheep-scab, or which have been in the same flock or in the same field, yard, shed, or other place with sheep affected with, or suspected of, sheep-scab, and for that purpose may serve a Notice

in writing (in the Form A set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) on the owner or person in charge of any sheep, requiring that such sheep be detained on or in any farm, field, yard, shed, or other place specified in the Notice, and after the service of such Notice it shall not be lawful for any person, while such Notice is in force,—

(a.) to move such sheep from or out of such place of detention ; or

(b.) to move from or out of such place any other sheep that may be thereon or therein ; or

(c.) to move any other sheep into such place ; or

(d.) to permit any other sheep to come in contact with any sheep to which the Notice applies ; or

(e.) to remove from or out of such place any carcass of a sheep, or any skin, fleece, or wool, separate from the carcass of a sheep, or any dung, fodder, litter, or other thing that has been in contact with sheep to which the Notice applies, without the written permission of an Inspector of the Local Authority, after all necessary disinfection has been carried out to the satisfaction of such Inspector.

(2.) An Inspector of the Local Authority, if satisfied that the movement of any sheep to which a Notice applies to some other place of detention is expedient for isolation, feeding, or other necessary purposes, may serve a further similar Notice on the owner or person in charge of the sheep, requiring that the sheep be detained on or in such other place, and thereupon such sheep may be moved, subject to the directions of the Inspector, by the nearest available route and without unnecessary delay, to such place of detention, and, when so moved, shall be there detained and isolated in accordance with such further Notice. If any sheep affected with sheep-scab is moved in pursuance of such further notice, the movement shall, when practicable, be made in a suitable vehicle.

(3.) A Notice under this Article shall remain in force until it is withdrawn by a further Notice in writing (in the Form B set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) signed by an Inspector of the Local Authority.

(4.) Before a Notice is so withdrawn the Local Authority shall satisfy themselves that all the sheep remaining in the place of detention specified in such Notice are free from sheep-scab.

(5.) An Inspector shall, with all practicable speed, send copies of any Notice served by him under this Article to

(i.) The Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle ;

(ii.) The Local Authority ;

(iii.) The Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station of the district.

Treatment of Sheep detained under preceding Article.

4.—(1.) Where a Notice under the preceding Article has been served, the owner or person in charge of the sheep to which the Notice applies shall from time to time, if so required in writing by an Inspector of the Local Authority, cause all such sheep to be treated in the presence, and to the satisfaction, of an Inspector of the Local Authority with some dressing or dipping or other remedy for sheep-scab.

Provided that sheep which have been so treated under and in accordance with this Article shall not be again required to be treated until after the expiration of 14 days.

(2.) Any person failing to comply with the provisions of this Article shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Disinfection for Sheep-Scab.

5.—(1.) Any place in which a sheep affected with or suspected of sheep-scab has been kept, and all vehicles, utensils, pens, hurdles, or other things used for or about such sheep, shall, as soon as practicable, be cleansed and disinfected by, and at the expense of, the owner or occupier of such place as follows:

- (a.) The place shall be swept out, and all litter, dung, or other thing that has been in contact with, or used about, any such sheep shall be effectually removed therefrom; then
- (b.) The floor of the place and all other parts thereof with which such sheep has come in contact shall be thoroughly washed, or scrubbed, or scoured with water; then

(c.) The same parts of the place shall be washed over with lime-wash or some other disinfectant approved by an Inspector of the Local Authority.

(d.) In the case of a field, yard, or other place which is not capable of being so cleansed and disinfected, it shall be sufficient if such field, yard, or place be, where practicable, cleansed and disinfected to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Local Authority.

(e.) Every vehicle, utensil, pen, hurdle, or other thing used for or about such sheep, shall, so soon as practicable after being so used and before being used for other sheep, be cleansed and disinfected to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Local Authority, by being thoroughly washed, or scrubbed, or scoured with water, and, where practicable, washed over with lime-wash prepared from freshly burnt lime or some other disinfectant approved by the Inspector.

(2.) If the owner or occupier of any such place fail to cleanse and disinfect in accordance with this Article, it shall be lawful for the Local Authority, without prejudice to the recovery of any penalty for such default, to cause such place and things to be cleansed and disinfected, and to recover summarily the expenses of such cleansing and disinfection from such owner or occupier.

(3.) Where the power of causing any place or thing to be cleansed and disinfected under this Article is exercised by a Local Authority, the owner and occupier and person in charge of the place or thing shall give all reasonable facilities for that purpose, and any person failing to give such facilities shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Movement into their District from other Districts.

6.—(1.) A Local Authority may, with the view of preventing the introduction of sheep-scab into their District, make such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the movement by land or by water of sheep into their District from the District of any other Local Authority in Ireland.

(2.) Where a Local Authority has made a Regulation under the provisions of this Article prohibiting the movement of sheep into their District from the District of any other Local Authority in Ireland, it shall not be lawful, so long as such Regulation is in force, for any person to move into the District of such first-mentioned Local Authority any sheep so prohibited that may have been at any time during the continuance of such Regulation within the District of such other Local Authority.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Movement within their District.

7. A Local Authority may, with the view of preventing the spread of sheep-scab, make such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating

the movement by land or by water of sheep within the whole of their District, or within any part or parts thereof.

Notice of Regulations to Railway Companies.

8. A Local Authority shall send a copy of every Regulation made by them under either of the two last preceding Articles of this Order to every railway company having a railway station within the District of the Local Authority, or within the part of their District to which the Regulation applies, and shall also forthwith send a copy of the Regulation to the Secretary, Railway Clearing House, 5, Kingsway, Dublin.

Power to make Regulations not to be disputed.

9. The power to make Regulations under this Order as to movement of sheep into their District or within their District shall be exercised only by a Local Authority or their Executive Committee, and shall not be delegated to any other Committee nor to a Sub-Committee.

Limitation as to Regulations of Local Authority.

10. For the purposes of this Order, or of any Regulation made by a Local Authority thereunder, sheep shall not be deemed to be moved from, into, or within the District of a Local Authority, or within the part of the District to which the Regulation applies, where they are moved through the District, or such part thereof, by railway from a place outside the District, or such part thereof, to another place outside the District, or such part thereof, without unnecessary delay and without the sheep being untrucked or reloaded within the District, or such part thereof.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Markets, Sales, &c.

11. A Local Authority may, with the view of preventing the spreading of sheep-scab, make such regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the exposure or sale of sheep in or at any market, fair, auction, sale-yard, sale, or place of exhibition within their District.

Prohibition to Expose or Move Sheep Affected with, or Suspected of, Sheep-Scab.

12.—(1.) It shall not be lawful for any person—

(a.) to expose a sheep affected with, or suspected of, sheep-scab in a market or fair, or in a sale-yard, or other public or private place where sheep are customarily exposed for sale; or

(b.) to place a sheep affected with, or suspected of, sheep-scab in a fair or other place adjacent to or connected with a market or a fair, or where sheep are customarily placed before or after exposure for sale; or

(c.) to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, a sheep affected with, or suspected of, sheep-scab on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel; or

(d.) to carry, lead, or drive, or cause to be carried, led or driven, a sheep affected with, or suspected of, sheep-scab on a highway or thoroughfare; or

(e.) to keep or place a sheep affected with, or suspected of, sheep-scab on common or unenclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced so in a field adjoining a highway, unless that field is so fenced or situated that sheep therein cannot in any manner come in contact with sheep passing along that highway or grazing on the sides thereof; or

(f.) to graze a sheep affected with, or suspected of, sheep-scab on pasture being on the sides of a highway; or

(5) to allow a sheep affected with, or suspected of, sheep-scratch to stray on a highway or thoroughfare or on the sides thereof, or on common or unenclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced.

(3) But this Article shall operate subject to any provisions of this Order providing for or directing the movement of sheep in cases therein mentioned.

Proceedings in case of Contravention of last preceding Article.

13. Where a sheep is exposed or otherwise dealt with in contravention of the last preceding Article, the Inspector of the Local Authority, or other officer appointed by them in that behalf, shall seize and remove and detain it, and also, where the sheep is exposed in a market, fair, sale-yard, or place of exhibition, all other sheep in or on such market, fair, sale-yard, or place of exhibition, being or having been in the same flock or in contact with the sheep affected, with, or suspected of, sheep-scratch, and the sheep so seized shall be dealt with in accordance with the following provisions:—

(Isolation of Sheep.)

(i.) If the Local Authority are satisfied that sheep-scratch exists among the sheep so seized, the Local Authority shall cause the sheep, unless slaughtered under the following provision of this Article, to be moved to some convenient and isolated place, and to be there isolated under the provisions of Article 3 of this Order.

(Slaughter of Sheep.)

(ii.) A sheep so seized may, by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof, be slaughtered at the place where it is seized or detained, or be moved to the nearest available slaughter-house for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered; in which case the sheep shall be moved to the slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority, who shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter thereof of the sheep, and shall forthwith report the slaughter to the Local Authority.

(Disinfection in these Cases.)

(iii.) In case of a sheep affected with sheep-scratch being seized, in accordance with the provisions of this Article, it shall not be lawful for the owner or occupier of such market or other place, or any person, to again use or allow to be used for sheep that portion of the market or other place where the sheep affected with sheep-scratch was found, unless and until an Inspector has certified that that portion has been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

(Expenses.)

(iv.) The Local Authority may recover summarily the expenses of the execution by them or by their Inspector or other officer of the provisions of this Article from the owner of the sheep seized, or from the consignee or consignee thereof, who may recover the same from the owner by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Food and Water during Detention.

14. An Inspector, officer, or constable detaining a sheep under the Act of 1894 or this Order shall cause it to be supplied with requisite food and water during its detention; and the expenses incurred by him in respect thereof may be recovered summarily from the person having charge of the sheep or from its owner.

Granting of Movement Licences.

15.—(1.) A Licence shall only be granted by or on behalf of a Local Authority for the movement of sheep under this Order, or under any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, where in the opinion of the Local Authority or the person granting the Licence, as the case may be, the granting of such Licence is necessary or expedient.

(2.) A Movement Licence granted under this Order, or under any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, shall not be available if granted by the owner of the sheep to be moved or by his agent, or by the owner and consignee or other person selling the sheep or exposing the sheep for sale, or by the purchaser thereof or by his agent, or by the auctioneer or other person conducting or licensed to hold the sale at which the sheep is exposed, or by the occupier of the farm or premises or slaughter-house from or to which the sheep is to be moved, or by any individual member of an Executive Committee or Sub-Committee of a Local Authority.

(3.) The person granting a Movement Licence under this Order shall forthwith send a copy of such Licence to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

Production of Licences; Names and Addresses.

16.—(1.) Every person in charge of a sheep, carcass, or thing being moved, where under this Order, or under any Regulation of a Local Authority made under this Order, a Movement Licence is necessary, shall, on demand of a Justice, or of a constable, or of an Inspector or officer appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, or of an Inspector or officer of a Local Authority, produce and show to him the Movement Licence, if any, authorising the movement, and shall allow it to be read and a copy of or extract from it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(2.) Every person so in charge shall, on demand as aforesaid, give his name and address to the Justice, or constable, or Inspector or officer.

Provisions as to Regulations of Local Authority.

17.—(1.) A Local Authority shall forthwith send to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, a copy of every Regulation made by them under this Order.

(2.) If the Lord Lieutenant is satisfied on inquiry, with respect to any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, that the same is for any reason objectionable, and directs the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

Movement of Sheep, &c., with Special Licence.

18. Notwithstanding anything in this Order or in any Regulation made by a Local Authority thereunder, any sheep, carcass, or thing may be moved in any circumstances with a Licence of an Inspector or Officer appointed or authorised by the Lord Lieutenant, which Licence will only be granted where such Inspector or Officer, after inquiry, is satisfied that exceptional circumstances render the movement necessary or expedient.

Powers of the Lord Lieutenant.

19. Any powers by this Order conferred upon a Local Authority or an Inspector of a Local Authority may at any time be exercised by the Lord Lieutenant or an Inspector appointed by the Lord Lieutenant.

Local Authority to enforce Order.

20. The provisions of this Order, except where it is otherwise provided, shall be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Monthly Returns of Sheep-Scab.

21. When an Inspector of a Local Authority finds sheep-scab in his district, he shall forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, on a form provided by the Veterinary Department, with all particulars therein required, and shall continue to so make a return thereof on the last day of every month, except where the last day is Sunday, and then on the last day but one, until the disease has ceased.

Offences.

22.—(1.) If a sheep, or carcass, or thing is moved in contravention of this Order, or of a Notice given under this Order, or of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, or of the conditions of a Movement Licence thereunder, the owner of the sheep, carcass, or thing, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the sheep, carcass, or thing, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the sheep, carcass, or thing is moved, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(2.) If anything is omitted to be done as regards cleansing or disinfection in contravention of this Order, the owner and the lessee and the occupier and the person in charge of any place or thing in or in respect of which the same is omitted, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(3.) If a person in charge of a sheep, or carcass, or thing being moved, where under this Order, or under any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, a Movement Licence is necessary, fails, on demand made under this Order, to give his true name and address, or gives a false name or address, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(4.) If a person, with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order, or of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, allows a sheep to stray, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Documents and Forms.

23. Except where otherwise provided in this Order, a Local Authority shall provide and supply to their Inspectors and officers such documents and forms as may be necessary for the purposes of this Order.

Interpretation.

24. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires,—

"The Act of 1894" means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

"Inspector" includes Veterinary Inspector.

"Carcass" means the carcass of a sheep, and includes part of a carcass, and the meat, bones, fleece, wool, skin, hoofs, horns, offal, or other part of a sheep, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof.

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1894.

Revocation of Order.

25. The Order described in the Second Schedule to this Order is hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked: Provided that such

revocation shall not revive any part of any Order revoked by, or invalidate or make unlawful anything done under, the Order hereby revoked, or affect any licence or authority granted, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued thereunder before the commencement of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against or any penalty incurred under the Order hereby revoked before the commencement of this Order.

Existing Regulations of Local Authority.

26. All regulations made by a Local Authority under the Order hereby revoked, and in force immediately before the commencement of this Order, and which relate to movement of sheep into their District from other Districts, or to movement of sheep within their District, or to the prohibition or regulation of the exposure or sale of sheep in or at any market, fair, auction, sale-yard, sale, or place of exhibition, shall be deemed to have been made under this Order, and shall continue in force until altered or revoked by the Local Authority or by Order in Council or Order of the Lord Lieutenant.

Extent.

27. This Order extends to the whole of Ireland.

Commencement.

28. This Order shall come into operation on the 14th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

Short Title.

29. This Order may be cited as the SHEEP-SCAB (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1898.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
this 2nd day of November, 1898.

Ashbourne, C.
William O'Brien.

G. W. Balfour.
John Atkinson.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Form A.

(Article 3.)

Notice to Owner or Person in Charge of Sheep Prohibiting Movement.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1894 and 1896.

SHEEP-SCAB.

To C.D., of

I, A.B., of

, being an Inspector appointed by the Local Authority of the of [or being an Inspector or other officer appointed by or to] authorized by the Lord Lieutenant, hereby require the following sheep, namely: to be detained on or in [here describe the farm, field, yard, shed, or other place where the sheep are to be detained], and I hereby require you to take notice that, in consequence of this Notice and the provisions of the Order in Council under which this Notice is issued, it is not lawful for any person, until this Notice is withdrawn,—

(a.) to move from or out of such place as aforesaid any sheep to which this Notice applies; or

(b.) to move from or out of such place as aforesaid any other sheep that may be thereon or therein; or

- (c) to move any other sheep into such place as aforesaid; or
- (d) to permit any other sheep to come in contact with any sheep to which this Notice applies; or
- (e) to remove from or out of such place any carcass of a sheep, or any skin, fleece, or wool, separate from the carcass of a sheep, or any dung, fodder, litter, or other thing that has been in contact with sheep to which this Notice applies, without the written permission of an Inspector of the Local Authority, after all necessary disinfection has been carried out to the satisfaction of such Inspector.

Dated this day of , 18 .

(Signed), A.B.

The Inspector or Officer giving this Notice is with all practicable speed to send copies of this Notice to

- (i.) The Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle;
- (ii.) The Local Authority;
- (iii.) The Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District.

[Read the Indorsement on back of this Notice.]

To be printed as Indorsement on Form A.

The Order in Council under which this Notice is issued, provides that if a sheep, or carcass, or thing is moved in contravention of such Order, or of this Notice, the owner of the sheep, carcass, or thing, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the sheep, carcass, or thing, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the sheep, carcass, or thing is moved, are liable under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, to the penalties thereby prescribed.

FORM B.

(Article 3.)

Withdrawal of Notice (Form A) to Owner or Person in charge of Sheep Prohibiting Movement.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1894 and 1896.

SHEEP-SCAB.

To C.D., of

I, A.B., of , being an Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the of [or being an Inspector or Officer appointed by or duly authorized by the Lord Lieutenant], hereby withdraw as from this day of , 18 , the Notice prohibiting movement signed by and served upon you on the day of , 18 .

Dated this day of , 18 .

(Signed), A.B.

Copies of this Notice are to be sent with all practicable speed to

- (i.) The Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle;
- (ii.) The Local Authority;
- (iii.) The Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Order Revoked.

Date.	Short Title or Subject.	Extent of Revocation.
1895. 17 June.	Sheep-Scab (Ireland) Order of 1895.	The whole Order.

THE DUBLIN PUBLIC SALES AND LAIRS ORDER OF 1898.

By the Lords Justice and Privy Council in Ireland

GERALD FITZGIBBON.

A. M. PORTER.

WE, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 and 1896, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Order may be cited as "The Dublin Public Sales and Lairs Order of 1898."

Commencement.

2. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the second day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

Interpretation.

3. In this Order—

"The Act of 1894" means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894:

"Public sale" includes a market or fair, and any sale, whether conducted by auction or not, which is open to the public, whether on payment of attendance-money or other payment or not, whether it is held in a public place or not, and at which animals of different owners are exposed; but does not include an exhibition:

"Lair" means any place licensed by the Lord Lieutenant as a place of rest for animals which are for shipment to Great Britain, or which are to be or have been exposed at a public sale within the Dublin Metropolitan Police District of the Poor Law Unions of North and South Dublin:

"Animals" means cattle (that is bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, and calves), and sheep and swine:

"Veterinary Department" means the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

Other terms have the same meaning and scope as in the Act of 1894.

Revocation of Order.

4. The Order described in the Schedule to this Order is hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked: Provided that such revocation shall not invalidate or make unlawful anything done under the Order hereby revoked, or affect any consent, licence, or authority granted, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued thereunder before the commencement of this Order, or otherwise with

the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against or any penalty incurred under the Order hereby revoked before the commencement of this Order.

Public Sales.

5. No public sale of animals shall be held in the Dublin Metropolitan Police District of the Poor Law Unions of North and South Dublin except with a license of the Lord Lieutenant.

Cleaning and Disinfection of Places of Public Sale.

6.—(1.) Every place in which a public sale of animals is held within the Dublin Metropolitan Police District of the Poor Law Unions of North and South Dublin shall be cleaned and disinfected, either on each day on which it is used, and after it has been used, or at some time not later than 6 o'clock in the evening of the day before it is again to be used.

(2.) Every such place shall be cleaned and disinfected as follows:—

- (i.) All parts of such place with which animals or their droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter, shall be effectually removed therefrom; then
- (ii.) The same parts of such place shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water; then
- (iii.) The same parts of such place shall have applied to them a solution of a disinfectant approved on behalf of the Veterinary Department.

(3.) The scrapings and sweepings of such place, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom, shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

Licenses for Lairs.

7. No yard, shed, or other place within the Dublin Metropolitan Police District of the Poor Law Unions of North and South Dublin shall be used as a lair unless it shall have been licensed for the purpose by the Lord Lieutenant.

Cleaning and Disinfection of Lairs.

8.—(1.) Every lair shall be cleaned and disinfected either on each day on which it is used, and after it has been used, or at some other time not later than 12 o'clock at noon of the next day following, unless the following day is Sunday, and then of the Monday following, and in either case before it is again used.

(2.) Such place shall be cleaned and disinfected as follows:—

- (i.) All parts of such place with which animals or their droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom; then
- (ii.) The same parts of such place shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water; then
- (iii.) The same parts of such place shall have applied to them a coating of lime wash in which a disinfectant approved on behalf of the Veterinary Department has been mixed in the proportion of one pint of such disinfectant to four gallons of lime wash.

(3.) The scrapings and sweepings of such place, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom, shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

Offences.

9.—(i.) If a public sale of animals is held in contravention of this Order, the person or company holding the sale, and the occupier of the place or farm or premises where the sale is held, and the owner or consignee of such animal exposed thereat, and the person exposing the same thereat, and the auctioneer, if any, or other person conducting the sale, and the person, if any, taking entrance money or other payment for admission thereto, and the purchaser thereof of any animal, such last-mentioned person or such purchaser knowing the sale to be held in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(ii.) If a lair is used in contravention of any of the provisions of this Order, the owner and the lessee and the occupier, or any other person using or causing or directing or permitting the use of such lair, shall, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts, be deemed to be guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(iii.) If anything is done or omitted to be done in contravention of any of the provisions of this Order as regards cleaning and disinfection, the owner and the lessee and the occupier of any place in respect of which the same is done or omitted, shall, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts or omissions, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
this 19th day of November, 1898.

William O'Brien.

Rd. Martin.

Joseph M. Moles.

William D. Andrews.

SCHEDULE.

Order Revoked.

Date.	Short Title.
1893. 30 September,	The Dublin Market and Lair Order of 1893.

THE EXPORTATION OF HORSES (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1898.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

CADOGAN.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 and 1895, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Prohibition of Exportation of Unfit Horses.

1. It shall not be lawful to convey in a vessel from any port in Ireland any horse which, owing to age, infirmity, illness, injury, fatigue, or any other reason cannot be so conveyed without cruelty during the intended passage and on landing.

Provisions as to Vessels carrying Horses.

2. The provisions of this Article shall apply to all vessels in or on which horses are carried from any port or place in Ireland to any port or place outside the British Islands, except vessels belonging to Her Majesty.

(Fittings of Vessels.)

(i.) Each horse shall be carried in a separate box or stall of sufficient size, which shall be so constructed as to be of a substantial character, and of sufficient strength to withstand the action of the weather and to resist the weight of a horse thrown against it.

(ii.) The floor of each box or stall shall, in order to prevent slipping, be fitted with suitable battens, or shall be strewn with a proper quantity of sand or other suitable substance.

(iii.) Each box or stall shall be provided with suitable means for slinging the horse carried.

(iv.) Ship's fittings likely to cause injury or unnecessary suffering to horses shall be properly and securely fenced off.

(v.) Horses while on board a vessel shall be protected against injury or unnecessary suffering from undue exposure to the weather.

(Ventilation.)

(vi.) All parts of the vessel on which horses are carried shall be sufficiently and suitably ventilated. All such parts if below deck shall, in addition to any ventilation obtained by means of the hatchways, be provided with sufficient and suitable ventilators for the removal of foul air and for the admission of a proper supply of fresh air to all the horses carried.

(Light.)

(vii.) All parts of the vessel over which the horses pass, or in which they are stalled, shall be properly lighted, and arrangements shall be made for the provision at all times of adequate light for the proper tending of the horses.

(Passage Ways.)

(viii.) Between every two rows of horses, and in front of every single row of horses, there shall be a passage-way of a minimum width of one foot and six inches, which passage-way shall be kept free of obstruction.

(Food and Water.)

(ix.) Horses carried on a vessel shall be provided while on board with a sufficient amount of suitable food and water, and accommodation shall be provided on board for the storage of the food so that the same shall not be unduly exposed to the weather as on.

(Securing of Horses.)

(x.) All horses while being carried on a vessel shall be securely tied by the head.

(Approaches, Gangways, and other Apparatus.)

(xi.) Approaches, gangways, passage-ways, cages, and other apparatus used for the loading of horses on a vessel shall be so constructed that injury or unnecessary suffering shall not be caused to the horses.

(Attendance.)

(xii.) A vessel on which horses are carried shall carry a sufficient number of qualified attendants to properly tend the horses.

Water at Shipping Place.

3. At every place in Ireland where horses are put on board of vessels, provision shall be made, to the satisfaction of the Privy Council, for a supply of suitable water for the horses; and water shall be supplied them gratuitously, on request of any person having charge of any horse.

Local Authority to enforce Order.

4. The provisions of this Order, except where it is otherwise provided, shall be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Extension of certain Sections of Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

5. Horses shall be animals for the purposes of the following sections of the Act of 1894 (namely):—

Sections forty-three and seventy-four (Powers of Police);

Section forty-four (Powers of Inspectors); and of all other sections of the said Act containing provisions relative to or consequent on the provisions of those sections and this Order, including such sections as provide for offences and legal proceedings.

Offences.

6. If any horse is conveyed, or anything is done or omitted to be done, in contravention of any of the provisions of this Order, the owner and the person in charge of the horse in respect of which—and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in or in respect of which—and the owner of the gangway or passage-way, cage, or other apparatus in respect of which—and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the place in which (as the case may be) the same is done or omitted, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts or omissions, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Interpretation.

7. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires,—

"The Act of 1894" means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894;

"The British Islands" means the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man;

"Master" includes a person having the charge or command of a vessel;

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1894.

Commencement.

8. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

Short Title.

9. This Order may be cited as the **EXPORTATION OF HORSES (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1898.**

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin,
this 10th day of December,
1898.

Ashbourne, C.
William O'Brien.
Ed. Martin

G. W. Balfour.
John Atkinson.
William D. Andrews.

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS (IRELAND) ORDERS AMENDMENT ORDER OF 1899.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

CADOGAN.

We, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 and 1896, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Amendment of Orders.

1. In the Orders described in the Schedule to this Order "Administrative County" shall be substituted for "Poor Law Union" wherever that expression occurs; "the County or Borough Fund," as the case may be, shall be substituted for "Union Funds" wherever that expression occurs; "the Council of

Administrative County" shall be substituted for "Board of Guardians" wherever that expression occurs; and the Orders described in the Schedule to this Order shall be read accordingly.

Short Title.

2. This Order may be cited as the Diseases of Animals (Ireland) Orders Amendment Order of 1899.

Commencement.

3. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 24th day of February, 1899

Ashbourne, C.
A. M. Porter.
Rd. Martin.

Clenbrook.
William O'Brien.
William D. Andrews.

SCHEDULE.

Date of Order.	Short Title of Order.
1893. 7th January, . . .	The Glanders or Farcy (Ireland) Order of 1893.
1896. 17th January, . . . 19th April, . . . 17th June, . . . " . . . " . . . " . . .	The Markets and Fairs (Swine Fever) (Ireland) Order of 1895. The Animals (Transit and General) (Ireland) Order of 1895. The Cattle Plague (Ireland) Order of 1895. The Plague-Pneumonia (Ireland) Order of 1895. The Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Ireland) Order of 1895. The Sheep Fox (Ireland) Order of 1895.
1897. 26th May, . . . 30th August, . . .	The Rabies (Ireland) Order of 1897. The Swine Fever (Ireland) Order of 1897.

THE ANTHRAX (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1899.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

CADOGAN.

We, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 and 1896, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Notice of Disease.

1.—(1.) Every person having or having had in his possession or under his charge a diseased, or suspected, animal, that is to say, an animal affected with, or suspected of, anthrax, shall, with all practicable speed, give notice of the fact of the animal being so diseased, or suspected, to a constable of the police force for the police district wherein the animal so diseased, or suspected, is or was.

(2.) The constable shall forthwith give information of the receipt by him of the notice to

- (i.) The Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle;
- (ii.) An Inspector of the Local Authority;
- (iii.) The Local Authority.

(3.) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall forthwith give information of the receipt by him of the notice to the Medical Officer of Health of the Sanitary District in which the diseased, or suspected, animal is or was.

Duty of Inspector to act immediately.

2. An Inspector of a Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of anthrax, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of anthrax, shall proceed with all practicable speed to the place where such disease exists, or is suspected to exist, and shall there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties conferred and imposed on him as Inspector by or under the Act of 1894 and this Order.

Veterinary Inquiry by Local Authority as to Existence of Anthrax.

3.—(1.) A Local Authority, on receiving information of the existence, or supposed existence, of anthrax, shall forthwith cause inquiry to be instituted as to the correctness of such information, with the assistance and advice of a Veterinary Inspector, or of a Veterinary Practitioner qualified according to the Act of 1894 to be a Veterinary Inspector.

(2.) The owner and occupier of any premises on which there is a diseased, or suspected, animal, or the carcase of any such animal, shall give all reasons

able facilities for the inquiry by the Local Authority under this Article, and any person failing to give such facilities shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Milk of Diseased Cow not to be removed.

4. It shall not be lawful to remove the milk of any diseased cow from the shed, stable, building, field, or other place in which the cow is or has been kept.

Restriction on Movement of Animals out of or into Place of Outbreak.

5.—(1.) No animal shall, except as expressly authorised by this Article, be moved out of or into any shed, stable, building, field, or other place in which a diseased animal is, or has died or been slaughtered, or has been kept at the date of such death or slaughter, until an Inspector of the Local Authority is satisfied that no animal remaining on the premises is diseased, and that the premises have been cleansed and disinfected in accordance with the provisions of this Order.

(2.) Any horse, ass, or mule which is not diseased may be moved thereout to any place.

(3.) All other animals which are in such shed, stable, building, field, or other place, and which are not diseased, may, and should in every case where it is practicable, be moved thereout by the owner, under the supervision of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority, to some convenient place of detention for the purpose of isolation, and the animals so moved shall, after their arrival at the place of detention, be there kept separate by the owner thereof from all other animals, and not moved thereout for a period of seven days.

(4.) Provided that any animal which is not diseased may be moved out of such shed, stable, building, field, or other place, as aforesaid, or from the said place of detention, to the nearest available slaughterhouse, under the supervision of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority, for the purpose of being forthwith slaughtered.

Provision as to Removal of Dung, &c., out of Place of Outbreak.

6. It shall not be lawful for any person to remove any dung, litter, broken fodder, or any other thing that has been in contact with or used for or about any diseased animal, out of any shed, stable, building, field, or other place in which a diseased animal is, or has died or been slaughtered, or has been kept at the date of such death or slaughter, except to a place approved by an Inspector of the Local Authority, and to which animals will not have access, and any such dung or other thing as aforesaid and so removed shall be forthwith burnt or otherwise destroyed, or shall be forthwith disinfected and, where practicable, buried to the satisfaction of the Inspector.

Disposal of Carcasses.

7.—(1.) The carcass of a diseased, or suspected, animal shall be disposed of by the Local Authority as follows:—

(i.) Either the Local Authority shall cause the carcass to be buried as soon as possible, in its skin, in some convenient or suitable place to which animals will not have access, and which is removed from any dwelling-house, and at such a distance from any well or watercourse as will preclude any risk of the contamination of the water therein, the carcass being buried at a depth of not less than six feet below the surface of the earth, and with a layer of lime not less than one foot deep both beneath and above it;

(ii.) Or the Local Authority may, if authorised by Licence of the Lord Lieutenant, cause the carcass to be destroyed by exposure to a high temperature, or by chemical agents, and for that purpose to be taken, in charge of an officer of the Local Authority, to a horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard or other place approved for the purpose by the Lord Lieutenant.

(3.) A carcass of a diseased, or suspected, animal shall not be buried or destroyed otherwise than by the Local Authority, or be removed from the farm or premises upon which the animal died or was slaughtered, except for the purpose of being buried or destroyed by the Local Authority.

(3.) Before a carcass is removed for burial or destruction under this Article, all the natural openings thereof shall be effectually plugged with tow or some suitable material saturated in a strong solution of carbolic acid or other suitable disinfectant. In no case shall the skin of the carcass be cut, nor shall anything be done to cause the effusion of blood, except by or under the supervision of a Veterinary Inspector, and so far as may be necessary for the purpose of microscopic examination.

(4.) A Local Authority may cause or allow a carcass to be taken into the district of another Local Authority to be buried or destroyed, with the previous consent of that Local Authority, but not otherwise.

Digging up.

8. It shall not be lawful for any person, except with the Licence of the Lord Lieutenant, or permission in writing of an Inspector appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, to dig up, or cause to be dug up, the carcass of any animal that has been buried, whether under this Order or otherwise.

Disinfection in case of Anthrax.

9.—(1.) The Local Authority shall, at their own expense, cause to be cleansed and disinfected under the direction of an Inspector, and in the mode provided by this Article:—

(a.) all those parts of any shed, stable, building, field, or other place in which a diseased animal has died or been slaughtered, or has been kept at the date of such death or slaughter;

(b.) every utensil, pen, hurdle, or other thing used for or about any diseased animal;

(c.) every van, cart, or other vehicle used for carrying any diseased animal on land otherwise than on a railway.

(2.) The mode of the cleansing and disinfection of such shed, stable, building, field, or other place, or the part thereof, shall be as follows:—

(i.) All such parts of a shed, stable, building, or other like place as are hereby required to be cleansed and disinfected shall be thoroughly sprinkled with freshly burnt lime or other suitable disinfectant, and then swept out, and all dung, litter, broken fodder, or other thing that has been in contact with, or used about, any diseased animal shall be effectually removed therefrom: then

(ii.) The floor and all other parts of the shed, stable, building, or other like place with which the diseased animal or its droppings or any discharge from the nostrils or other parts of the animal has come in contact, shall, so far as practicable, be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with hot water: then

(iii.) The same parts of the shed, stable, building, or other like place shall be washed over

with limewash made of freshly burnt lime and water, and containing in each gallon of limewash four ounces of chloride of lime or half a pint of commercial carbolic acid, the limewash being prepared immediately before use; or with some other suitable disinfectant;

- (iv.) In the case of a field or any other place as aforesaid, which is not capable of being so cleaned and disinfected, it shall be sufficient if such field or place be cleaned and disinfected as the Local Authority or their Inspector may think fit.

(3.) The mode of the cleaning and disinfection of such utensil, pen, hurdle, or other thing, and such van, cart, or other vehicle aforesaid, shall be as follows:—

- (i.) Each utensil, pen, hurdle, or other thing, van, cart, or other vehicle shall be thoroughly scraped, and all litter, dung, sawdust, or other thing shall be effectually removed therefrom: then

(ii.) It shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with hot water: then

- (iii.) It shall be washed over with limewash made of freshly burnt lime and water, and containing in each gallon of limewash four ounces of chloride of lime, or half a pint of commercial carbolic acid, the limewash being prepared immediately before use; or with some other suitable disinfectant.

(4.) All dung, litter, broken fodder, or other thing that has been removed from any such shed, stable, building, field, place, van, cart, or vehicle as aforesaid shall be forthwith burnt or otherwise destroyed, or shall be forthwith disinfected and, where practicable, buried, to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Local Authority.

Occupiers to give facilities for Cleaning.

10. Where the power of causing any place, thing, or vehicle to be cleaned and disinfected under this Order is exercised by a Local Authority, the owner and occupier and person in charge of the place, thing, or vehicle, shall give all reasonable facilities for that purpose, and any person failing to give such facilities shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Prohibition of Exposure or movement of Diseased or suspected Animals.

11.—(1.) It shall not be lawful for any person—

- (a.) to expose a diseased, or suspected, animal in a market or fair, or in a sale-yard, or other public or private place where animals are commonly exposed for sale; or
- (b.) to place a diseased, or suspected, animal in a fair or other place adjacent to or connected with a market or a fair, or where animals are commonly placed before exposure for sale; or
- (c.) to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, a diseased, or suspected, animal on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel; or
- (d.) to carry, lead, or drive, or cause to be carried, led, or driven, a diseased, or suspected, animal on a highway or thoroughfare; or
- (e.) to place or keep a diseased, or suspected, animal on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place manifestly fenced, or in a field adjoining a highway, unless that field is so fenced or situated that animals therein cannot in any manner come in contact with animals passing along that highway or grazing on the sides thereof; or

(f.) to graze a diseased, or suspected, animal on pasture being on the sides of a highway; or

(g.) to allow a diseased, or suspected, animal to stray on a highway or thoroughfare, or on the sides thereof, or on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced,

(3.) Notwithstanding anything in this Order an animal exposed or otherwise dealt with in contravention of this Article may be moved by or under the direction of an Inspector of the Local Authority to some convenient and isolated place.

Movement of Animals, &c., with Special Licence.

12. Notwithstanding anything in this Order, any animal, carcass, or thing may be moved in any circumstances with a Licence of an Inspector or Officer appointed or authorized by the Lord Lieutenant, which Licence will only be granted where the Lord Lieutenant, after inquiry, is satisfied that exceptional circumstances render the movement necessary or expedient.

Powers of Lord Lieutenant.

13. Any powers by this Order conferred upon a Local Authority or an Inspector of a Local Authority may at any time be exercised by the Lord Lieutenant or an Inspector appointed by the Lord Lieutenant respectively.

Local Authority to enforce Order.

14. The provisions of this Order, except where it is otherwise provided, shall be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Weekly Returns of Anthrax.

15. When an Inspector of a Local Authority finds that anthrax exists, or has existed, in his district, he shall forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority, and to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, on a form provided by the Veterinary Department, with all particulars therein required, and shall continue to so make a return thereof on the Saturday of every week until the disease has ceased.

Extension of certain Sections of Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

16. Horses, asses, and mules (as well as the animals specified in the Act of 1894) shall be animals, and anthrax (that is to say, the disease called or known as anthrax, spleen fever, or splenic apoplexy of animals) shall be a disease, for the purposes of the following sections of the Act of 1894 (namely):

Section forty-three (Powers of Police);

Section forty-four (Powers of Inspectors);

and also for the purposes of all other sections of the said Act containing provisions relative to or consequent on the provisions of those sections and this Order, including each section as relate to offences and legal proceedings.

Presumption of Knowledge of Disease.

17. Where the owner or person in charge of an animal is charged with an offence against the Act of 1894 relative to anthrax, he shall be presumed to have known of the existence of that disease, unless and until he shows, to the satisfaction of the Court, that he had not knowledge thereof, and could not with reasonable diligence have obtained that knowledge.

Offences.

18.—(1.) If an animal or any thing is moved in contravention of this Order, the owner of the animal

er doing, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the animal or thing, and the owner and the driver and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the animal or thing is moved, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(2.) If a carcass is removed, or buried, or destroyed, or otherwise dealt with in contravention of this Order, the owner of the carcass, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the carcass to be so removed, buried, destroyed, or otherwise dealt with, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it, knowing it to have been removed in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(3.) If a person, with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order, allows an animal to stray, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Interpretation.

19. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires,—

"The Act of 1894" means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894;

"Animals" includes, with the animals specified in the Act of 1894 (that is cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine), horses, asses, and mules;

"Disease" means anthrax, and "diseased animal" or "suspected animal" means an animal affected with, or suspected of, anthrax;

"Inspector" includes Veterinary Inspector;

"Carcass" means the carcass of an animal, and includes part of a carcass, and the meat, flesh, bones, hide, skin, hoofs, horns, offal, or other part of an animal, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof;

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1894.

Revocation of Order.

20. The Order described in the Schedule to this Order, and any Regulations made by a Local Authority thereunder, are hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked: Provided that such revocation shall not invalidate or make unlawful anything done under the Order or Regulations hereby revoked, or affect any licence or authority granted, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued thereunder before the commencement of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceedings in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under, the Order or Regulations hereby revoked before the commencement of this Order.

Extent.

21. This Order extends to the whole of Ireland.

Commencement.

22. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

Short Title.

23. This Order may be cited as the ANTHRAX (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1895.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 26th day of February, 1895.

Ashbourne, C.
A. M. Porter.
Ed. Martin.

Clonbrock.
William O'Brien.
William D. Andrews.

SCHEDULE.

Order revoked.

Date.	Short Title.
1895.	
17th Jan.,	The Anthrax (Ireland) Order of 1895.

THE OFFICERS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1895.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

CADOGAN.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 and 1896, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

Inspectors and Officers of Local Authorities.

1.—(i.) Every Local Authority shall appoint so many Inspectors and other Officers as the Lord Lieutenant, after communication with the Local Authority, and having regard to the extent and circumstances of the District of the Local Authority, shall certify under the hand of the Clerk of the Council to be necessary for the purpose of the Acts in each District:

(ii.) Every Inspector appointed pursuant to this Article shall have the qualifications of a Veterinary Inspector as defined by the Act of 1894, provided that where the Lord Lieutenant shall be satisfied that it is impossible to procure, or that for any sufficient cause it is undesirable to appoint a person so qualified, the Lord Lieutenant may authorize the Local Authority to appoint as such Inspector a person not having such qualifications as aforesaid:

(iii.) Every Inspector appointed pursuant to this Article shall perform all the duties imposed upon an Inspector of a Local Authority by the Act of 1894, or by any Order in Council made or continued under that Act or under the Acts of 1894 and 1896 combined, or by any Regulation made, or direction given, by the Local Authority of the District under the said Acts or any Order in Council made or continued thereunder. He shall also value any animals which the Local Authority may require to be valued by one of its Officers, except where a special Officer is appointed for that purpose:

(iv.) Every Inspector appointed pursuant to this Article shall, on Saturday in each week, forward to the Clerk of the Local Authority a certificate, in the form set forth in the Second Schedule to this Order, of the animals which under his supervision were slaughtered by order of the Local Authority.

or were reserved for observation and treatment pursuant to directions under section twenty of the Act of 1894, during the week ending on the said day; and shall also supply to the Local Authority such further information in reference to the said animals as the Lord Lieutenant or the Local Authority shall from time to time require:

(v.) Every other Officer appointed pursuant to this Article shall have such qualifications, and shall discharge such duties as the Lord Lieutenant shall prescribe in the certificate given under the hand of the Clerk of the Council as provided in this Article.

2.—(1.) Every appointment of an Inspector or other Officer, for the purposes of the Acts, made under this Order, shall be subject to the approval of the Lord Lieutenant; and any person appointed to be an Inspector or other Officer shall not be entitled to any salary or remuneration until such approval shall have been obtained:

(2.) The salary or remuneration of every Inspector or other Officer appointed pursuant to this Order shall be such as the Local Authority shall from time to time determine, subject in each case to the approval of the Lord Lieutenant:

(3.) Every Inspector or other Officer appointed pursuant to this Order shall be removable from office, either by direction of the Lord Lieutenant, without notice, or, subject to the approval of the Lord Lieutenant, by the Local Authority upon receiving a month's notice, or a month's salary in lieu of notice.

Revocation.

3. The Order described in the First Schedule to this Order is hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked: Provided that such revocation shall not revive any Order or part of any Order revoked by or otherwise affect the past operation of the Order hereby revoked, or invalidate or make unlawful anything done under the Order hereby revoked, or affect any appointment made, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued thereunder, before the commencement of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offense committed

against, or any penalty incurred under, the said Order hereby revoked, before the commencement of this Order.

Interpretation.

4. In the foregoing provisions of this Order—

"The Act of 1894" means The Diseases of Animals Act, 1894:

"The Act of 1896" means The Diseases of Animals Act, 1896:

"The Acts" means The Diseases of Animals Act, 1894 and 1896:

"Local Authority" means the Council of an Administrative County, and "District of the Local Authority" means the Administrative County:

Other terms have the same meaning and scope as in The Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

Saving for existing Officers.

5. Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to affect or interfere with the provisions of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, in regard to existing Officers, so far as such provisions may be applicable to persons appointed by Boards of Guardians for purposes connected with the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 and 1896, before the commencement of this Order.

Extent.

6. This Order shall extend to the whole of Ireland.

Commencement.

7. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the Thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

Short Title.

8. This Order may be cited as The Officers or Local Authorities (Ireland) Order of 1899.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 2nd day of March, 1899.

Dunraven.
A. M. Porter.
Horace Plunkett.

O'Connor Don.
Ed. Martin.
W. J. Pirie.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Order revoked.

Date.	Short Title.
1894. 26th October,	The Officers of Local Authorities (Ireland) Order of 1894.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Form for use by Inspectors under Article I. (iv.) of this Order.

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1894 AND 1896.

DESCRIPTION OF LOCALITY.

Administrative County of _____ Constabulary District of _____
Townland of _____

DESCRIPTION OF FARM.

Name of Occupier _____ Extent of Farm _____ Number of Animals affected _____

MEANS of each Animal ordered to be Slaughtered by the Local Authority or Reserved for Observation and Treatment pursuant to Directions of the Privy Council under the 20th Section of the Act of 1894.

Date of the Order for Slaughter by the Local Authority.	Date of the Reception of the Order for Slaughter.	Name of Person on whom the Order for Slaughter was issued, and of the Person in whose name.	Name and Address of the Owner of the Animal.	Description of the Animal.	Age.	State of Disease, if diagnosed, or whether slaughtered by reason of having been in contact with diseased Animals.	State how Carcase was disposed of.	Value of the Animal, if diseased, immediately before it was affected.	Value of Animal, if not diseased, immediately before it was slaughtered.	Date of Valuation.	Whether value ascertained by Inspector or by Appraiser.	By Value ascertained by Appraiser, Name of Appraiser.	Witness to the Slaughtering.	Amount of Compensation to be paid to the Owner of each Animal Slaughtered or Reserved for Observation and Treatment.

Of the above Animals the following were reserved for observation and treatment by direction of the Privy Council.

I, _____, an Inspector appointed under the above-named Act, do hereby declare that the statements contained in this Return are correct.

Date, _____

Inspector.

THE PARASITIC MANGE (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1899.

By the Lords Justices and Privy Council in Ireland.

ASHBOURNE, C.
HEDGES EYRE CHATTERTON.
GERALD FITZGIBBON.

We, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 and 1896, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Notice of Disease.

1.—(1.) Every person having in his possession or under his charge a horse, ass, or mule affected with parasitic mange, or suspected of being so affected, shall with all practicable speed give notice of the fact of the horse, ass, or mule being so affected, or suspected, to a constable of the police force for the police district in which the horse, ass, or mule so affected or suspected is.

(2.) The constable shall forthwith give information of the receipt by him of the notice to

(i.) The Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle;

(ii.) An Inspector of the Local Authority;

(iii.) The Local Authority.

Duty of Inspector to act immediately.

2. An Inspector of the Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of parasitic mange, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of parasitic mange, shall proceed with all practicable speed to the place where such parasitic mange, according to the information received by him, exists, or is suspected to exist, and shall see that the provisions of this Order are complied with.

Prohibition of Movement by Inspector of Local Authority.

3.—(1.) An Inspector of the Local Authority, on being satisfied of the existence of parasitic mange shall forthwith take such steps as may be practicable to secure the isolation of any horse, ass, or mule affected with, or suspected of parasitic mange, and for that purpose may serve a Notice in writing (in the Form A set forth in the Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) on the owner or person in charge of any such affected or suspected animal, requiring that such animal be detained on or in any place specified in the Notice, and after the service of such Notice it shall not be lawful for any person while such Notice is in force,—

(a.) to move such horse, ass, or mule from or out of such place of detention; or

(b.) to move any other horse, ass, or mule into such place; or

(c.) to permit any other horse, ass, or mule to come in contact with any horse, ass, or mule to which the Notice applies.

(2.) A Notice under this Article shall remain in force until it is withdrawn by a further Notice in writing (in the Form B set forth in the Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) signed by an Inspector of the Local Authority.

(3.) An Inspector shall with all practicable speed send copies of any Notice served by him under this Article to

(i.) The Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle;

(ii.) The Local Authority;

(iii.) The Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District.

Prohibition of Movement on Public Thoroughfares.

4.—(1.) It shall not be lawful for any person to carry, lead, or drive, or cause to be carried, led, or driven, a horse, ass, or mule affected with, or suspected of, parasitic mange on a highway or thoroughfare.

(2.) But this Article shall operate subject to any provisions of this Order providing for or directing the movement of horses, asses, or mules in cases therein mentioned.

Proceedings in case of Contravention of last preceding Article.

5. (1.) Where a horse, ass, or mule is exposed or otherwise dealt with in contravention of the last preceding Article, the Inspector of the Local Authority or other officer appointed by them in that behalf shall seize and cause it to be moved to some convenient and isolated place, and to be there isolated under the provisions of Article 3 of this Order.

(Expenses.)

(ii.) The Local Authority may recover summarily the expenses of the execution by them or by their Inspector or other officer of the provisions of this Article from the owner of the horse, ass, or mule seized, or from the consignee or consignee thereof, who may recover the same from the owner by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Food and Water during Detention.

5. An Inspector, officer, or constable detaining a horse, ass, or mule under the Act of 1894 or this Order shall cause it to be supplied with requisite food and water during its detention; and the expenses incurred by him in respect thereof may be recovered summarily from the person having charge of the horse, ass, or mule, or from its owner.

Treatment for Parasitic Mange.

7.—(1.) A person having in his possession or under his charge a horse, ass, or mule affected with parasitic mange, shall treat that horse, ass, or mule, or cause it to be treated from time to time with some suitable and sufficient dressing or other remedy for parasitic mange while the disease continues to exist.

(3.) Any person failing to comply with the requirements of this Article shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Cleansing and Disinfection.

8.—(1.) The Local Authority may, for the purpose of preventing the spreading of parasitic mange, make Regulations for the following purposes, or any of them:—

- (a.) For providing for the cleansing and disinfection of places used by, and of utensils, mangers, feeding-troughs, pens, hurdles, harness, or other things used for or about any horse, ass, or mule affected with or suspected of parasitic mange;
- (b.) For prescribing the mode in which such cleansing and disinfection are to be effected;
- (c.) For providing that such places, utensils, mangers, feeding-troughs, pens, hurdles, harness, or other things shall be cleansed and disinfected at the expense of the Local Authority, or of the owner, lessee, or occupier thereof.

(2.) If any person fails to cleanse and disinfect any place or any utensil, manger, feeding-trough, pen, hurdle, harness, or other thing in accordance with any such Regulation, it shall be lawful for the Local Authority, without prejudice to the recovery of any penalty for the infringement of such Regulation, to cause such place or such utensil, manger, feeding-trough, pen, hurdle, harness, or other thing to be cleansed and disinfected, and to recover the expenses of such cleansing and disinfection from such person summarily.

Provisions as to Regulations of Local Authority.

9.—(1.) The Local Authority shall forthwith send to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, a copy of every Regulation made by them under this Order.

(2.) If the Lord Lieutenant is satisfied on inquiry, with respect to any Regulation made by the Local Authority under this Order, that the same is for any reason objectionable, and directs the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

Movement with Special Licence.

10. Notwithstanding anything in this Order, any horse, ass, or mule may be moved in any circumstances with a Licence of an Inspector or Officer appointed or authorised by the Lord Lieutenant, which Licence will only be granted where such Inspector or Officer, after inquiry, is satisfied that exceptional circumstances render the movement necessary or expedient.

Power of the Lord Lieutenant

11. Any powers by this Order conferred upon the Local Authority or an Inspector of the Local Authority may at any time be exercised by the Lord Lieutenant or an Inspector appointed by the Lord Lieutenant.

Monthly Returns of Parasitic Mange.

13. When an Inspector of a Local Authority finds parasitic mange in his district, he shall forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, on a form provided by the Veterinary Department, with all particulars therein required, and shall continue to so make a return thereof on the last day of every month, except where the last day is Sunday, and then on the last day but one, until the disease has ceased.

Extension of Definition of Animals and Diseases.

13. Horses, asses, and mules shall be animals, and parasitic mange of horses, asses, and mules shall be a disease for the purposes of the following sections of the Act of 1894 (namely):

Section four (Notice of Disease),

Sections twenty-two and sixty-five (Orders),

Sections forty-three and seventy-four (Powers of Police), and

Section forty-four (Powers of Inspectors),

and of all other sections of that Act containing provisions relative to or consequent on the provisions of those sections, including such sections as provide for offences and procedure.

Offences.

14.—(1.) If a horse, ass, or a mule is moved in contravention of this Order, or of a Notice given under this Order, the owner of the horse, ass, or mule, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the horse, ass, or mule, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it, knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the horse, ass, or mule is moved, shall, each according to his interest in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(2.) If anything is omitted to be done as respects the cleansing or disinfection of any place or thing in contravention of a Regulation of the Local Authority made under the authority of this Order,

the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the place, or the owner of the thing shall, each accounting to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Exemption of Army Department.

15. Nothing in this Order applies to horses, asses, or mules kept in stables of military barracks, or camps under the care and supervision of the Army Veterinary Department.

Interpretation.

16. In this Order—

"Parasitic mange" means parasitic mange of horses, asses, or mules;

"The Act of 1894" means The Diseases of Animals Act, 1894;

"Inspector" includes Veterinary Inspector;

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1894.

Extent.

17. This Order extends to the whole of Ireland.

Commencement.

18. This Order shall come into operation on the Twenty-first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

Short Title.

19. This Order may be cited as THE PARASITIC MANGE (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1899.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
this 24th day of July, 1899.

J. G. Gibson.

Rd. Martin.

SCHEDULE.

Form A.

(Article 3.)

Notice to Owner or Person in charge of Horses, Asses, or Mules, Prohibiting Movement.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1894 and 1896.
PARASITIC MANGE.

To C. D. of

I, A. B., of _____, being an Inspector appointed by the Local Authority of the _____ of _____ [or being an Inspector or other officer appointed by or duly authorised by the Lord Lieutenant], hereby require the following horses, asses, or mules, namely:

_____ to be detained on or in

[here describe the place where the horses, asses, or mules are to be detained], and I hereby require you to take notice that, in consequence of this Notice and the provisions of the Order in Council under which this Notice is issued, it is not lawful for any person until this Notice is withdrawn,—

(a) to move from or out of such place as aforesaid any horse, ass, or mule to which this Notice applies; or

(b) to move any other horse, ass, or mule into such place as aforesaid; or

(c) to permit any other horse, ass, or mule to come in contact with any horse, ass, or mule to which this Notice applies.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18 ____.

(Signed), A. B.

The Inspector or Officer giving this Notice is with all practicable speed to send copies of this Notice to

(i.) The Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle;

(ii.) The Local Authority;

(iii.) The Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District.

[Read the Indorsement on back of this Notice.]

To be printed as Indorsement on Form A.

The Order in Council under which this Notice is issued, provides that if a horse, ass, or mule is moved in contravention of such Order, or of this Notice, the owner of the horse, ass, or mule, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the horse, ass, or mule, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it, knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the horse, ass, or mule is moved, are liable under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, to the penalties thereby prescribed.

Form B.

(Article 3.)

Withdrawal of Notice (Form A) to Owner or Person in charge of Horses, Asses, or Mules, Prohibiting Movement.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1894 and 1896.
PARASITIC MANGE.

To C. D. of

I, A. B., of _____, being an Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the _____ of _____ [or being an Inspector or Officer appointed by or duly authorised by the Lord Lieutenant], hereby withdraw as from this _____ day of _____, 18 ____ the Notice prohibiting movement signed by _____ and served upon you on the _____ day of _____, 18 ____.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18 ____.
(Signed), A. B.

Copies of this Notice are to be sent with all practicable speed to

(i.) The Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle;

(ii.) The Local Authority;

(iii.) The Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District.

THE PORTAL INSPECTION (IRELAND)
(AMENDMENT) ORDER OF 1899.

By the Lords Justices-General and General
Governors of Ireland.

ASHBOURNE, C.

We, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894 and 1896, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Place of Inspection at the Port of Newry.

1. Notwithstanding anything in the Portal Inspection (Ireland) Order of 1893, animals intended for

exportation from the Port of Newry may be inspected in the place described in the Schedule to this Order.

Time of Inspection.

2. The inspection of animals intended for exportation shall take place between sunrise and sunset only; provided that the period of inspection may from time to time be extended or otherwise altered with the special consent of the Lord Lieutenant, and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed in each case.

Commencement.

3. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, this 29th day of July, 1899.

By their Excellencies' Command,

A. R. WALLACE.

SCHEDULE.

The pens in the occupation of the Dundalk and Newry Steam Packet Company, situated in the town of Newry, at each side of William-street, close to Dublin Bridge, and between the Newry Canal and the Newry and Warrenpoint Railway; and also a yard situated on Butter Crane-quay, consisting of six pens with passage way leading to Butter Crane-quay.

By the Lords Justices and Privy Council in Ireland.

ASHBOURNE, C.

HEDGES EYRE CHATTERTON.

We, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894 and 1896, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:

Withdrawal of Muzzling of Dogs (Ireland) Order of 1897 from certain Districts.

1. From and after the commencement of this Order, the Districts of Local Authorities mentioned in the Schedule hereto shall cease to be subject to the Muzzling of Dogs (Ireland) Order of 1897.

Commencement.

2. This Order shall come into operation on the Fifteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 31st day of August, 1899.

O'Connor Don.
James Murphy.

William O'Brien.
Ed. Martin.

SCHEDULE.

Districts to which this Order applies.

County Antrim.
County Borough of Belfast.
County Armagh.
County Donegal.
County Londonderry.
County Borough of Londonderry.
County Kildare.
County Kilkenny.
County Longford.
County Meath.
Queen's County.
County Wexford.
County Kerry.
County Louth.
County Down, with the exception of the poor law union of Downpatrick.
County Wicklow, with the exception of the poor law union of Baltinglass.
County Sligo, with the exception of the poor law union of Sligo.

By the Lords Justices and Privy Council in Ireland.

ASHBOURNE, C.

HEDGES EYRE CHATTERTON.

GERALD FITZGIBBON.

A. M. PORTER.

We, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894 and 1896, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:

Withdrawal of Muzzling of Dogs (Ireland) Order of 1897 from certain Districts.

1. From and after the commencement of this Order, the Districts and part of a District of Local Authorities mentioned in the Schedule hereto shall cease to be subject to the Muzzling of Dogs (Ireland) Order of 1897.

Commencement.

2. This Order shall come into operation on the First day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 20th day of October, 1899.

Clonbrock.
William O'Brien.
Thomas A. Dickson.

J. G. Gibson.
Joseph M. Meade.
Ed. Martin.

SCHEDULE.

Districts and Part of a District to which this Order applies.

County Fermanagh.
County Monaghan.
Poor Law Union of Downpatrick in the county Down.

By the Lords Justices and Privy Council in Ireland.

ASHBOURNE, C.
HEDGES BYR CHATTERTON.
GERALD FITZGIBBON.

We, the Lords Justices General and General Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 and 1896, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:

Withdrawal of Muzzling of Dogs (Ireland) Order of 1897 from certain Districts.

1. From and after the commencement of this Order, the Districts and parts of Districts of Local Authorities mentioned in the Schedule hereto shall cease to be subject to the Muzzling of Dogs (Ireland) Order of 1897.

Commencement.

2. This Order shall come into operation on the First day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 21st day of November, 1899.

J. G. Gibson.
Ed. Martin.

John Atkinson.
William D. Andrews.

SCHEDULE.

Districts and Parts of Districts to which this Order applies.

County Carlow.
County Cavan.
County Waterford.
County Borough of Waterford.
Poor Law Union of Waterford.
Poor Law Union of Sligo.

II.—CIRCULARS UNDER THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1894 AND 1896.

Circular to Railway Companies as to the Cleansing of Horse Boxes.

Veterinary Department,
Privy Council Office,
Dublin Castle,
1st February, 1899.

No. 129/99.

SIR,—I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to inform you that His Excellency thinks it desirable, in view of representations recently made to this Department on the subject, to call attention to the requirements of Article 17 of the Animals (Transit and General) (Ireland) Order of 1896, with regard to the cleansing of horse-boxes.

That Article provides that—

"(1).—A horse-box used for horses, asses or mules on a railway shall, on every occasion after a horse, ass, or mule is taken out of it, and before any other horse, ass, or mule, or any animal is placed therein, be cleansed as follows:—

"(i). The floor of the horse-box, and all other parts thereof with which the droppings of any horse, ass, or mule have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings and all dung, sawdust, fodder, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom; and

"(ii). The sides of the horse-box, and all other parts thereof with which the head or any discharge from the mouth or nostrils of any horse, ass, or mule has come in contact shall be thoroughly washed with water by means of a sponge, brush, or other instrument.

"(2). The scrapings and sweepings of the horse-box, and all dung, sawdust, fodder, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime."

The efficient observance of these requirements, which are intended as a safeguard against the spread of disease, is of great importance, having regard to the value of the class of stock involved; and His Excellency would accordingly be glad if your Company would take the matter into their consideration at an early date with a view to the issue to their employees generally of such further instruction as may seem requisite to ensure that the requirements in question shall on all occasions be properly complied with.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
J. B. DOUGHERTY.

The Secretary or Manager
of each Railway Company.

Circular to the County Councils established under the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, in regard to business under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 and 1896.

Veterinary Department,
Privy Council Office,
Dublin Castle,
March, 1899.

No. 380/99.

SIR,—In connection with these provisions in the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, by virtue of which the County Councils created by that Act will have transferred to them on and from 1st April, 1899, the business of the Boards of Guardians as the Local Authorities under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to transmit to you for the information of the Council of the Administrative County of the accompanying copy of the last-mentioned Act

as well as of a supplemental Act known as the Diseases of Animals Act, 1896, which is to be read as one with the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

The special provisions as to Ireland in the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, are contained in Sections 63 to 77; and by Article 45 of the Local Government (Adaptation of Irish Enactments) Order, 1899 (copy enclosed), it is provided that in the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, "Administrative County" shall be substituted for "Poor Law Union" and "County District" for "Electoral Division."

Copies are also enclosed of certain Orders made by the Lord Lieutenant in Council in pursuance of the powers conferred by the Diseases of Animals Acts which have equal force therewith, and which will be in operation at the time that the transfer of the business in question takes place. The titles of these Orders are as follows:—

TITLE OF ORDERS.

- The Glanders or Farcy (Ireland) Order of 1893.
- The Markets and Fairs (Swine Fever) (Ireland) Order of 1895.
- The Animals (Transit and General) (Ireland) Order of 1896.
- The Water Supply on Railways (Ireland) Order of 1895.
- The Cattle Plague (Ireland) Order of 1895.
- The Pleuro-Pneumonia (Ireland) Order of 1895.
- The Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Ireland) Order of 1895.
- The Sheep Pox (Ireland) Order of 1895.
- The Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order of 1895.
- The Portal Inspection (Ireland) Order of 1895.
- The Isle of Man Animals (Ireland) Order of 1897.
- The Channel Islands Animals (Ireland) Order of 1897.
- The Rabies (Ireland) Order of 1897.
- The Muzzling of Dogs (Ireland) Order of 1897.
- The Importation of Dogs (Ireland) Order of 1897.
- The Foreign Animals (Disinfection) (Ireland) Order of 1897.
- The Swine Fever (Ireland) Order of 1897.
- The Sheep Scab (Ireland) Order of 1898.
- The Dublin Public Sales and Fairs Order of 1898.
- The Exportation of Horses (Ireland) Order of 1898.
- The Diseases of Animals (Ireland) Orders Amendment Order of 1899.
- The Anthrax (Ireland) Order of 1899.
- The Officers of Local Authorities (Ireland) Order of 1899.

The Local Authorities, under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, are bound to execute and enforce the provisions of that Act, and of every Order that the Central Authority may make thereunder, so far as the same are to be executed and enforced by Local Authorities.

The powers and duties thus conferred and imposed are varied and important, and though too numerous to be set forth in detail in the present communication, it will not be out of place to mention that among other things they have reference, subject to the limitations and qualifications, if any, that may in each instance be prescribed, to such matters as the following, viz:—

The employment of Inspectors and other Officers to carry out duties under the Act.

The consideration of reports furnished by Inspectors in regard to animals alleged to be diseased, or suspected.

The slaughter, in connection with certain diseases, of affected or suspected animals, and the payment of compensation to the owners.

The cleansing and disinfection in certain cases of places on which disease has appeared.

The disposal of infected carcasses.

The granting of licences for movement of restricted animals.

The power to make regulations of various kinds relating to movement of animals, markets, and fairs, and cleansing and disinfection.

The publication of Orders, and the power, in certain cases, to give notice by placard of the existence of disease on particular premises.

It would probably be inconvenient for the whole governing body of the Administrative County to meet with the frequency necessary for the effective transaction of such business; but this difficulty is guarded against by the provisions of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894 (see Section 31 and the Fourth Schedule), which require that every Local Authority shall form and keep up a Committee or Committee, one of which may be an Executive Committee.

The County Council should, therefore, proceed with as little delay as possible to appoint an Executive Committee for the purposes of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, and afterwards such other Committees, under the same Act, as having regard to the extent and special circumstances of their district, they may from time to time consider to be necessary.

The County Council will also, it is requested, be so good as to note that in connection with the transaction of business under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, it is requisite that this Department should on each occasion be in due course furnished with a copy of the Minutes of Proceedings in relation to such business.

All such documents and every other communication bearing on Diseases of Animals Acts business, and intended for the Central Authority, should, when being forwarded, be addressed as follows:

The Clerk of the Council,
Veterinary Department,
Privy Council Office,
Dublin Castle.

The County Council will probably find it advantageous in the first instance, as helping to secure the continuity that is desirable in the working of the Act, to place themselves in communication with the Boards of Guardians of the various Poor Law Unions that may happen to be situated either wholly or partly within the borders of the Administrative County with a view of obtaining:

- (a.) Copies of such regulations, if any, as were made by the Guardians in pursuance of powers conferred by Orders in Council made under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, and were in force in their respective Unions on the date on which the Diseases of Animals Act business was transferred to the County Council; and
- (b.) Lists giving particulars of all animals within the borders of the Administrative County that on the same date were under restrictions either through the action of regulations made by the Guardians while acting as the Local Authorities, or in consequence of notices served by the Guardians' Inspectors on the owners or persons in charge of the animals.

As the appointment and remuneration of the Officers necessary for carrying out the duties of the

County Council as Local Authority under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, will also be one of the matters calling for early consideration, I am directed to state that the general regulations bearing on this subject will be found in the enclosed copy of the Order in Council made under Section 55 of that Act, entitled "The Officers of Local Authorities (Ireland) Order of 1899." His Excellency understands further, in connection with the same question, that many of the Inspectors who were appointed by the Boards of Guardians for the purposes of the Diseases of Animals Act will, by virtue of the provisions as to "existing officers" in the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, be entitled to have their services taken over by the County Councils in respect of those Districts for which they at present act.

But in a few districts it may happen that the Inspector appointed by the Guardians is not eligible to be classed as an "existing officer" under the terms of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, and in any case of the kind the effect of the transfer of Diseases of Animals Act business to the County Council will apparently be a severance of the Inspector's official connection with the district. In such circumstances, and pending definite provision for filling the vacancy, it would be well that the County Council should authorize their Secretary to arrange that any disease outbreaks occurring in the district should be attended to without loss of time, either by the Inspector who had previously

been acting for such district or by one of the Inspectors of an adjacent district who may have been transferred to the services of the Council as an "existing officer."

It is thought desirable, therefore, to enclose for the information of the County Council the accompanying List giving particulars of all Inspectors under the Diseases of Animals Acts at present employed by the Boards of Guardians of the various Unions comprised either wholly or partly within the County.

In conclusion, I am desired to say that His Excellency, viewing with satisfaction the important powers vested in the County Council, trusts that as regards the duties devolving on the Council under the Diseases of Animals Act, the Central Authority may always be able to count on a cordial co-operation in the execution and enforcement of every measure that may from time to time be necessary to give due effect to the purposes of those Acts, the primary object of which is the protection of the flocks and herds of the country from contagious or infectious diseases.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. B. DOUGHERTY.

The Secretary,

County Council.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT (IRELAND) ACT, 1898.

AND

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1894 AND 1896.

Administrative County of _____

List of persons at present holding appointments as Inspectors for Diseases of Animals Acts business under the Boards of Guardians of the several Unions that are comprised either wholly or partly within the above-named County.

DIVISION I.

Inspectors who, in respect of the Districts appearing opposite their names, were in office on or before the 31st day of March, 1898.

Name and Address of Inspector.	District of County for which now acting.	Date of appointment as Inspector for each District.	Observations.

DIVISION II.

Inspectors who, in respect of the Districts appearing against their names, were appointed to office since the 31st day of March, 1898.

Name and Address of Inspector.	District of County for which now acting.	Date of appointment as Inspector for each District.	Observations.

Circular to Local Authorities under the Diseases of Animals Act.

Veterinary Department,
Privy Council Office,
Dublin Castle,
August, 1899.

No. 2670/99.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

GENERAL CATTLE DISEASES FUND.

SIR,—I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to draw the attention of your Council to Section 73 of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, relating to the application of the General Cattle Diseases Fund.

Under this section the Guardians of the various Poor Law Unions were, subject to the several provisions contained in the section, entitled to repayment from the Fund of one-half of any money proved to have been paid by them for remuneration, expenses, allowances, or compensation in accordance with the Act; and His Excellency is advised that the Councils of the Counties and County Boroughs, having taken the place of the Guardians as the Local Authorities under the Act, are now entitled to similar repayment.

In compliance with Article 32 of the Animals (Transit and General) (Ireland) Order of 1895 your Council should regularly furnish a monthly statement of any claims against the Fund. The first statement furnished should cover the whole period since the Council became the Local Authority under the Act, and succeeding claims should be sent in month by month afterwards.

The form to be used in making out such claims (of which form the Council should arrange to have a supply printed) is that prescribed in the Second Schedule to the above-mentioned Order, with such adaptations as are called for by the terms of the Diseases of Animals (Ireland) Orders Amendment Order of 1899. A copy of the form in reduced size and with the necessary adaptations effected is enclosed.

In proving payment of the various sums entered in each statement, the completed certificate on foot of the Form of Statement and Claim will generally be all that is needed as far as concerns instalments of regular yearly salaries, the rates of which have been approved by the Lord Lieutenant. The certificate will also be accepted as proof of any compensation payment, provided the required Form of Record in relation to the slaughter of the animal was duly furnished at the time of slaughter, but all other payments must be fully vouched for. After examination the vouchers will be returned to the Council from this Department.

In conclusion, I am to state that it should be understood that all payments from the Fund will be made direct to the Council and on behalf of the Council, and not to any Committee.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. B. DOUGHERTY.

The Secretary,
Council.

Circular to Local Authorities under the Diseases of Animals Act.

Veterinary Department,
Privy Council Office,
Dublin Castle,
16th October, 1899.

No. 3736/99.

SHEEP-SCAB.

SIR,—I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to invite the attention of the Local Authority under the Diseases of Animals Act to the provisions con-

tained in Article 12 of the Sheep-Scab (Ireland) Order of 1898 (a further copy of which is enclosed), relative to the exposure of diseased or suspected Sheep in Markets or Fairs, viz.:—

12. It shall not be lawful for any person:—
 - (a.) To expose a sheep affected with or suspected of Sheep-Scab in a market or fair, or in a sale-yard, or other public or private place where sheep are commonly exposed for sale; or
 - (b.) To place a sheep affected with or suspected of Sheep-Scab in a fair or other place adjacent to or connected with a market or a fair, or where sheep are commonly placed before or after exposure for sale.

The Order further provides that when a sheep is exposed in contravention of these provisions, the Inspector of the Local Authority or other Officer appointed by them shall seize, and remove and detain it; and that it shall then be slaughtered or isolated in the manner described in Article 13 of the Order.

The spread of the disease is, no doubt, to a considerable extent, due to the presence of affected Sheep at Markets and Fairs; and I am to suggest that the Local Authority, if they have not already done so, should give definite instructions to the Inspectors to visit the principal Fairs and Markets in the County for the purpose of examining the Sheep exposed therein.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. B. DOUGHERTY.

The Secretary
of each County Council.

Circular to Local Authorities under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

Veterinary Department,
Privy Council Office,
Dublin Castle,

No. 4196/99.

November, 1899.

CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION OF SWINE RESTS.

SIR,—With reference to the efforts that are being made for the eradication of Swine Fever in Ireland I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to state, for the information of the Local Authority, that there can be little doubt that this disease, which is of a highly contagious and infectious nature, has often been spread through the medium of premises belonging to Swine dealers in which the Pigs which they collect from various parts are temporarily rested prior to being dispersed again by sale at Fairs and Markets.

Should Swine Fever be present in any of the Swine that for the time being occupy the premises, there is every probability, where the premises are not kept in a proper sanitary state, and are not regularly cleansed and disinfected, that infection may cling to the place for a considerable time, and that other swine subsequently resting therein will thus contract disease.

As a means of guarding against the spread of Swine Fever it is important, therefore, that the cleansing and disinfection of all such places should receive regular attention. It is, however, to be feared that this precaution is at present slightly neglected; and I am accordingly to point out that under Article 13 of the Swine Fever (Ireland) Order of 1897, a further copy of which is enclosed, the

Local Authority have power to make Regulations applicable to such places which would render it obligatory on the owners to keep them satisfactorily cleaned and disinfected.

In the hope that the Local Authority will decide to exercise the powers thus vested in them, I am to enclose for consideration a draft Form of Regulations that it is thought would be suitable for the purpose.

Where such Regulations are adopted, the Local Authority, having obtained particulars of all Swine dealers' premises within their district to which the Regulations might apply, should then arrange for the supervision of the premises with a view of

(a.) requiring the premises, where structurally defective, to be put into such a condition as will admit of effectual cleansing and disinfection; and

(b.) having all such places inspected periodically to see that the requirements of the Regulations are being duly observed.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. B. DOUGHERTY.

To the Secretary
of each County and Borough Council.

Administrative County of

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1894 AND 1896.

The Swine Fever (Ireland) Order of 1897.

Cleaning and Disinfection of Swine Pens.

Notice is hereby given that on the day of at a Meeting of the Local Authority under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 and 1896, of the above-mentioned County, the following Regulations were made:—

On and after the day of 1, any premises in the that are commonly used for the temporary keeping or detention of Swine prior to or subsequent to their being exposed for sale in or at a Market or Fair, Slaughter Yard, Place of Exhibition, or other place where Swine are commonly exposed for sale, shall at least once in every week, and not later than in each week, be cleaned and disinfected at the expense of the Owners, Lessors, or Occupiers of such premises in the following manner:—

(i.) All parts of such premises with which Swine or their droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter, shall be effectually removed therefrom; then

(ii.) The same parts of such premises shall be thoroughly washed, or scrubbed, or scoured with water; then

(iii.) The same parts of such premises shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash, in which a disinfectant to be approved by the Local Authority shall have been mixed in the proportion of one pint of such disinfectant to four gallons of lime-wash.

(iv.) The scrapings and sweepings of such premises, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and all other matter removed therefrom, shall be forthwith well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with Swine.

By Order,

Signature,

Dated at the
this

day of 18

Veterinary Department,
Privy Council Office,
Dublin Castle,
24 December, 1899.

Circular to Railway Companies.

No. 4368/99.

TRANSIT OF HORSES.

SIR.—I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to state for the information of your Board of Directors, that, in connection with the carriage of Horses by rail, attention has recently been drawn to the fact that in one particular respect the use of the open truck for such a purpose gives rise to serious objection.

It appears that in these trucks there is, over the doorway, a bar or rail forming part of the continuous framework round the top, which is generally of insufficient height to admit of Horses passing underneath it when entering or leaving the vehicles, unless their heads are lowered. To effect this object some measure of compulsion has, as a rule, to be resorted to, with the result that Horses not infrequently undergo considerable ill-treatment.

In these circumstances I am to express a hope that if regulations on the subject are not already in force on your Company's line, instructions will now be given not to allow Horses to be loaded, in future, in vehicles of this description.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. B. DOUGHERTY.

The Secretary or Manager
of each Railway Company.

III.—EXPENDITURE.

TABLE 1.—Expenditure incurred by the Veterinary Department during the year ended 31st December, 1899, in connection with Swine Fever and Rabies.

	Expenditure	Salaries	Travelling	Miscellaneous and Incidentals	Care of Animals	Deduct Amount realized by Sale of Carcasses	Net Expenditure
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Swine Fever,	10,144 10 11	6,596 4 6	3,893 4 4	1,596 13 11	99,115 0 4	3,799 14 11	17,655 5 4
Rabies,	—	27 19 9	183 6 3	214 0 8	642 13 1	—	667 13 1
Total,	10,144 10 11	6,624 10 6	3,965 13 5	1,606 0 7	100,357 13 5	3,799 14 11	18,322 18 5

TABLE 2.—Expenditure of former Local Authorities (Boards of Guardians) under the Diseases of Animals Acts, and the Orders in Council passed thereunder, during the period from 1st January, 1899, to 31st March, 1899.*

Unions.	EXPENDITURE.						Amount repaid during the Year ended 31st Dec., 1898, to the Local Authorities from the General Civil Service Fund.
	Compensation to Owners of Animals Slaughtered.			Salaries and Allowances of Officers.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenditure.	
	Diseased Animals.	Animals slaughtered as having been in contact with diseased ones.	Total.				
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Co. ANTRIM.							
Antrim,	—	—	—	5 0 0	—	5 0 0	7 10 0
Ballycastle,	—	—	—	2 10 0	0 5 0	2 15 0	1 5 0
Ballymena,	—	—	—	10 10 0	0 15 0	11 5 0	27 10 0
Ballymoney,	—	—	—	18 0 0	—	18 0 0	9 0 0
Belfast,	—	—	—	104 2 7	62 0 10	166 3 5	133 10 0
Larne,	—	—	—	7 10 0	—	7 10 0	155 10 0
Lisburn,	—	—	—	11 5 4	7 6 9	18 12 1	68 4 3
Co. ARMAGH.							
Armagh,	—	—	—	12 10 0	0 10 6	13 0 6	33 4 0
Lurgan,	—	—	—	14 6 5	—	14 6 5	13 15 0
Co. CAVAN.							
Ballyborough,	—	—	—	14 5 0	1 3 5	15 8 5	22 1 4
Bawnboy,	—	—	—	15 0 0	0 10 6	15 10 6	12 15 0
Cavan,	—	—	—	30 14 9	—	30 14 9	62 13 10
Cookhill,	—	—	—	12 10 0	—	12 10 0	20 5 0
Co. DONEGAN.							
Ballyshannon,	—	—	—	10 0 0	—	10 0 0	10 0 0
Donnal,	—	—	—	3 15 0	—	3 15 0	11 4 0
Dunfahaghy,	—	—	—	5 0 0	—	5 0 0	10 0 0
Glenties,	—	—	—	2 1 7	—	2 1 7	5 15 3
Inishowen,	—	—	—	15 15 6	1 18 0	16 13 6	7 3 0
Letterkenney,	—	—	—	7 19 10	—	7 19 10	7 10 0
Miltred,	—	—	—	25 0 0	0 5 6	25 5 6	58 15 0
Swanstar,	—	—	—	10 0 0	0 5 0	10 5 0	5 0 0
Co. DOWN.							
Banbridge,	—	—	—	13 0 0	—	13 0 0	6 10 0
Downpatrick,	—	—	—	8 10 0	—	8 10 0	8 15 0
Kilcock,	—	—	—	7 10 0	1 15 0	9 5 0	7 10 0
Newry,	24 0 0	—	4 0 0	23 0 0	—	27 0 0	25 3 1
Newsteads,	—	—	—	10 2 0	0 9 0	10 11 0	17 12 9
Co. FERMANAGH.							
Benishillen,	—	55 10 0	5 10 0	43 18 0	1 4 0	50 12 0	71 1 3
Irristown,	—	—	—	14 7 6	—	14 7 6	9 15 0
Lisnakeel,	—	—	—	5 0 0	—	5 0 0	5 0 0
Co. LONGFORTH.							
Coleraine,	—	—	—	16 3 0	0 18 6	17 1 6	18 3 0
Larne,	—	—	—	102 3 0	—	102 3 0	22 19 0
Londonderry,	—	—	—	54 17 0	—	54 17 0	85 13 0
Magherafelt,	—	—	—	7 3 0	—	7 3 0	5 9 0
Co. MONAGHAN.							
Carrikinross,	—	—	—	20 12 8	0 12 6	21 5 0	20 19 0
Cauldabayney,	—	—	—	10 0 0	—	10 0 0	10 0 0
Glees,	—	—	—	9 10 0	1 9 6	10 19 6	15 16 0
Monaghan,	—	—	—	30 0 0	—	30 0 0	38 0 0
Co. TYRONE.							
Cauldery,	—	—	—	6 1 0	0 8 0	6 9 0	3 0 0
Clogher,	—	—	—	10 0 0	—	10 0 0	19 2 0
Cookstown,	—	—	—	0 10 0	—	0 10 0	35 15 0
Dungannon,	—	—	—	12 3 0	1 1 0	13 3 0	6 11 0
Omagh,	—	—	—	8 5 0	—	8 5 0	15 2 0
Stirlings,	—	—	—	18 7 5	—	18 7 5	11 15 7
TOTAL, ULSTER.	4 0 0	5 10 0	9 10 0	801 15 9	82 18 6	884 4 3	1,175 19 9

* Under the provisions of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, the business of the Guardians of Local Authorities under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1814, was transferred to the County Councils on 1st April, 1899.

† In many cases the amounts entered in this column include sums repaid to Local Authorities during the year 1899 in respect of Expenditure incurred by them in preceding years.

‡ In this case the amount entered represents compensation paid for a Horse slaughtered on account of Glycemia.

§ In this case the amount entered represents compensation paid for a Horse slaughtered on account of Rabies.

TABLE 2.—Expenditure of former Local Authorities (Boards of Guardians) under the Diseases of Animals Acts, and the Orders in Council passed thereunder, during the period from 1st January, 1899, to 31st March, 1899*—continued.

District.	EXPENDITURE.							Amount repaid during the year under 25th December, 1900, to the Local Authorities from the General Cattle Diseases Fund†
	Compensation to Owners of Animals Slaughtered.			Salaries and Allowances of Officers.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenditure.		
	Diseased Animals.	Animals slaughtered as having been in contact with diseased ones.	Total.					
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Co. CLARE.								
Ballyvaughan,	—	—	—	2 10 0	—	2 10 0	20 0 0	
Corrois,	—	—	—	8 15 0	—	8 15 0	32 15 0	
Ennis,	—	—	—	10 10 0	—	10 10 0	40 4 3	
Ennistymon,	—	—	—	10 0 0	0 5 0	10 5 0	10 12 0	
Enniscorthy,	—	—	—	7 10 0	—	7 10 0	12 0 0	
Kilrush,	—	—	—	13 2 10	—	13 2 10	12 8 11	
Scoriff,	—	—	—	11 5 0	—	11 5 0	18 2 6	
Tulla,	—	—	—	16 0 0	—	16 0 0	26 6 6	
Co. COKE.								
Bandon,	—	—	—	31 17 0	—	31 17 0	15 18 6	
Bantry,	—	—	—	5 0 0	—	5 0 0	4 18 6	
Castletown,	—	—	—	4 5 0	1 11 10	5 16 10	11 17 2	
Chesekilly,	—	—	—	16 5 0	—	16 5 0	40 12 6	
Cork,	—	—	—	36 13 7	53 7 9	140 1 4	109 15 11	
Dunamarey,	—	—	—	8 15 0	—	8 15 0	24 12 3	
Ferry,	—	—	—	17 10 0	—	17 10 0	45 14 7	
Keswick,	—	—	—	17 5 1	0 19 0	18 7 1	54 6 3	
Kinsale,	—	—	—	19 12 2	7 3 5	26 15 7	17 14 1	
Malton,	—	—	—	7 10 0	—	7 10 0	14 18 0	
Midleton,	—	—	—	31 13 4	0 19 11	32 12 3	38 16 4	
Millbrook,	—	—	—	26 0 6	—	26 0 6	19 0 3	
Michelstown,	—	—	—	6 12 0	—	6 12 0	12 0 0	
Richberton,	—	—	—	16 3 0	0 0 11	16 3 11	20 2 8	
Shall,	—	—	—	11 0 0	—	11 0 0	5 0 0	
Shall,	—	—	—	5 0 0	—	5 0 0	6 0 0	
Youghal,	—	—	—	34 4 0	12 9 6	46 13 6	50 10 9	
Co. KERRY.								
Caldercross,	—	—	—	30 0 0	1 11 0	31 11 0	30 15 5	
Daigle,	—	—	—	32 10 0	0 10 0	33 0 0	81 10 0	
Ennis,	—	—	—	4 0 0	—	4 0 0	34 0 9	
Kilmorey,	—	—	—	22 0 0	2 18 5	24 18 5	40 1 3	
Lisavary,	—	—	—	28 15 0	0 8 6	29 3 6	86 5 0	
Tralee,	—	—	—	26 5 9	1 1 0	27 6 9	67 14 6	
Co. LIMERICK.								
Croagh,	—	—	—	28 10 0	—	28 10 0	56 5 0	
Kilmallock,	—	—	—	30 9 0	4 4 0	34 4 0	75 0 0	
Limerick,	—	—	—	30 0 0	—	30 0 0	106 3 5	
Newcastle,	—	—	—	18 0 0	—	18 0 0	18 0 0	
Rathfriland,	—	—	—	26 15 0	—	26 15 0	27 5 9	
Co. TIPPERARY.								
Borrisokane,	—	—	—	7 10 0	—	7 10 0	7 10 0	
Carraig-en-Saig,	—	—	—	17 17 9	1 19 3	19 10 0	29 10 11	
Cashel,	—	—	—	24 10 0	—	24 10 0	51 17 5	
Claghra,	—	—	—	17 10 0	1 1 9	18 11 9	17 10 0	
Clonmel,	—	—	—	22 10 0	—	22 10 0	53 8 8	
Enniscorthy,	—	—	—	17 10 0	—	17 10 0	40 10 8	
Roscrea,	—	—	—	8 5 6	—	8 5 6	28 10 6	
Thurles,	—	—	—	22 3 6	2 2 0	24 5 6	40 17 6	
Tipperary,	—	—	—	41 2 0	—	41 2 0	65 11 0	
Co. WATERFORD.								
Burgess,	—	—	—	41 3 0	—	41 3 0	4 1 6	
Kilworth,	—	—	—	16 5 0	7 15 6	24 0 6	20 2 9	
Lisnaree,	—	—	—	31 2 0	—	31 2 0	25 16 0	
Waterford,	—	—	—	53 10 0	14 15 6	67 5 6	63 13 7	
TOTAL, MUNSTER.	—	—	—	1,029 16 8	116 17 4	1,144 14 1	3,967 3 8	

* Under the provisions of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, the business of the Guardians as Local Authorities under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1884, was transferred to the Council of each County as from 1st April, 1899.

† The money repaid to the Councils of each County in this column includes amount repaid to Local Authorities during the year 1899 in respect of Expenditure incurred by them in preceding years.

TABLE 2.—Expenditure of former Local Authorities (Boards of Guardians) under the Diseases of Animals Acts, and the Orders in Council passed thereunder, during the period from 1st January, 1896, to 31st March, 1899*—continued.

UNIONS.	EXPENDITURE.							Amount repaid during the year ended 31st Dec., 1898, to the L. A. Authorities from the General Public Diseases Fund.
	Compensation to Owners of Animals Slaughtered.			Salaries and Allowances to Officers.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenditure.		
	Domest. Animals.	Animals slaughtered as having been in contact with diseased.	Total.					
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Co. CARLOW.								
Carlow,	—	—	—	22 10 0	—	22 10 0	50 5 0	
Co. DUBLIN.								
Bethlehem,	—	—	—	30 10 0	—	30 10 0	50 12 9	
Dublin, North,	—	—	—	52 14 0	—	52 14 0	159 18 0	
Dublin, South,	—	—	—	65 5 0	2 15 0	67 0 0	204 8 6	
Rathdown,	—	—	—	65 0 0	20 7 6	85 7 6	75 14 6	
Co. KILDARE.								
Athy,	—	—	—	27 10 0	2 7 0	29 17 0	69 15 3	
Colbrige,	—	—	—	27 0 0	—	27 0 0	22 0 0	
Naul,	—	—	—	38 0 0	0 10 0	38 10 0	22 0 0	
Co. KILKENNY.								
Callan,	—	—	—	62 10 0	—	62 10 0	51 5 0	
Castlemore,	—	—	—	12 10 0	—	12 10 0	28 20 9	
Kilkenny,	—	—	—	42 10 0	2 15 0	45 3 0	91 5 0	
Thomastown,	—	—	—	16 15 0	—	16 15 0	16 15 0	
Uringford,	—	—	—	7 10 0	0 13 0	8 3 0	7 15 0	
King's Co.								
Edenderry,	—	—	—	11 10 0	—	11 10 0	56 0 0	
Kerr,	—	—	—	17 10 0	—	17 10 0	17 10 0	
Tullamore,	—	—	—	25 5 0	—	25 5 0	46 5 0	
Co. LONGFORD.								
Ballynabon,	—	—	—	17 10 0	—	17 10 0	11 15 4	
Granard,	—	—	—	7 15 0	1 14 9	9 9 9	7 15 0	
Longford,	—	—	—	11 5 0	—	11 5 0	20 7 8	
Co. LORE.								
Ardee,	—	—	—	16 0 0	1 6 0	17 6 0	38 17 3	
Drogheda,	—	—	—	45 0 0	1 18 0	46 18 0	33 0 0	
Donnalk,	—	118 0 0	118 0 0	23 10 0	1 11 6	40 1 6	58 8 0	
Co. MEATH.								
Dunshaughlin,	—	—	—	19 6 0	—	19 6 0	48 12 0	
Kells,	—	—	—	22 5 8	—	22 5 8	27 11 2	
Nasau,	—	—	—	30 10 0	—	30 10 0	30 13 4	
Oldcastle,	—	—	—	11 5 0	—	11 5 0	20 15 6	
Trillick,	—	—	—	32 6 4	1 11 11	33 18 3	26 16 8	
Queen's Co.								
Abbeyleix,	—	—	—	33 0 0	—	33 0 0	40 10 0	
Mountmellick,	—	—	—	15 0 0	—	15 0 0	37 10 0	
Co. WEXFORD.								
Ashmore,	—	—	—	20 15 8	0 1 0	20 14 8	20 7 11	
Delvin,	—	—	—	9 5 0	—	9 5 0	23 3 6	
Mullingar,	—	—	—	45 0 0	2 5 7	47 5 7	57 8 1	
Co. WICKLOW.								
Enniscorthy,	—	—	—	20 0 0	1 1 0	21 1 0	46 16 3	
Geary,	—	—	—	66 8 0	1 11 6	67 19 6	71 5 0	
New Ross,	—	—	—	29 0 0	8 0 6	37 0 6	81 7 1	
Wexford,	—	—	—	15 0 0	5 5 6	20 5 6	17 15 0	
Co. WICKLOW.								
Ballinglass,	—	—	—	12 10 0	0 10 0	13 0 0	15 15 0	
Bathraun,	—	—	—	23 19 8	—	23 19 8	47 0 10	
Shilbally,	—	—	—	16 5 0	0 13 6	16 17 6	33 0 0	
TOTAL, LEINSTER.	—	15 0 0	15 0 0	1,066 2 11	57 2 9	1,123 5 8	1,771 11 6	

* Under the provisions of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1894, the business of the Guardians as Local Authorities under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, was transferred to the Council of each County on 1st April, 1899.

† In many cases the amounts entered in this column include sums repaid to Local Authorities during the year 1898 in respect of Expenditure incurred by them in preceding years.

‡ In this case the amount entered represents compensation paid for a horse slaughtered as suspected of Rabies.

TABLE 3.—Expenditure of former Local Authorities (Boards of Guardians) under the Diseases of Animals Acts, and the Orders in Council passed thereunder, during the period from 1st January, 1899, to 31st March, 1899*—continued.

Vocera.	EXPENDITURE.						Amount paid during the year ended 31st Dec., 1900, to the Local Authorities from the General Cattle Diseases Fund.
	Compensation to Owners of Animals Slaughtered.			Salaries and Allowances of Officers.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenditure.	
	Diseased Animals.	Animals slaughtered on being found to contract with diseased meat.	Total.				
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Co. GALWAY.							
Ballinacree,	—	—	—	11 5 0	—	11 5 0	28 19 6
Clifden,	—	—	—	11 5 0	—	11 5 0	33 15 0
Galway,	—	—	—	15 0 0	0 10 8	15 10 8	24 9 6
Glenties,	—	—	—	12 10 0	—	12 10 0	23 1 0
Gort,	—	—	—	7 10 0	—	7 10 0	103 5 8
Leahurst,	—	—	—	11 5 0	3 5 0	14 10 0	14 13 0
Mount Ballin,	—	—	—	16 1 6	0 10 6	16 12 0	8 6 0
Oughterard,	—	—	—	12 0 0	—	12 0 0	26 10 0
Portlanna,	—	—	—	10 0 0	—	10 0 0	30 0 0
Tralee,	—	—	—	28 0 0	2 12 0	30 12 0	43 6 3
Co. LUTHER.							
Carrick-on-Shannon, . .	—	—	—	17 10 0	—	17 10 0	35 0 0
Marathon,	—	—	—	13 5 0	1 5 0	14 10 0	12 10 0
Moill,	—	—	—	16 5 0	—	16 5 0	33 14 11
Co. MAYO.							
Bellinacree,	—	—	—	27 10 0	—	27 10 0	115 1 6
Bellinacree,	—	—	—	25 0 0	3 10 0	28 10 0	26 15 0
Beltmullet,	—	—	—	24 9 8	—	24 9 8	14 2 1
Castlebar,	—	—	—	10 3 4	0 12 0	10 15 4	20 15 5
Claremorris,	—	—	—	12 0 0	—	12 0 0	48 2 8
Killalea,	—	—	—	12 10 1	—	12 10 1	42 15 0
Swinsford,	—	—	—	27 3 10	1 16 8	28 5 0	97 15 5
Westport,	—	—	—	8 10 0	—	8 10 0	84 17 9
Co. ROSCOMMON.							
Boyle,	—	—	—	20 10 0	—	20 10 0	51 5 0
Castlerea,	—	—	—	25 0 0	—	25 0 0	22 0 4
Edgewood,	—	—	—	23 14 9	—	23 14 9	27 17 4
Strickstown,	—	—	—	27 13 4	—	27 13 4	16 18 8
Co. SLEIGO.							
Drumree, West,	—	—	—	29 0 0	0 10 6	29 10 6	25 15 4
Sligo,	—	—	—	60 15 0	0 10 0	61 25 0	40 4 0
Tobacco,	—	—	—	7 0 6	—	7 0 6	59 0 1
TOTAL, CONNAUGHT, . .	—	—	—	561 11 3	14 18 8	575 9 11	1,114 17 6
SUMMARY OF PROVINCES.							
ULSTER,	4 0 0	5 10 0	9 10 0	901 16 9	82 18 6	984 4 3	1,178 10 9
MUNSTER,	—	—	—	1,029 18 9	114 17 4	1,144 14 1	1,987 3 8
LEINSTER,	—	15 0 0	15 0 0	1,080 9 11	57 2 9	1,138 5 8	1,771 11 6
CONNAUGHT,	—	—	—	561 11 3	14 18 8	575 9 11	1,114 17 6
TOTAL, IRELAND, . . .	4 0 0	20 10 0	24 10 0	3,480 8 8	369 17 3	3,753 13 11	6,000 12 5

* Under the provisions of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, the business of the Guardians as Local Authorities under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1898, was transferred to the Council of each County on 1st April, 1899.

† In many cases the amounts entered in this column include sums repaid to Local Authorities during the year 1900 in respect of Expenditure incurred by them in preceding years.

TABLE 3.—Expenditure of existing Local Authorities (County Councils) under the Diseases of Animals Acts, and the Orders in Council passed thereunder, during the period from 1st April, 1899, to 31st December, 1899.*

Divisions of Local Authorities.	EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.					
	Compensation to Owners of Animals slaughtered.			Salaries and Allowances of Officers.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenditure.
	Diseased Animals.	Animals slaughtered, not as infected, or as having been in contact with diseased Animals.	Total.			
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.						
County Borough of Belfast, Londonderry,	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
County Antrim,	120 10 0	150 0 0	80 10 0	133 4 1	150 16 10	514 10 11
County Armagh,	—	—	—	30 0 0	6 6 0	36 6 6
County Cavan,	—	—	—	65 16 0	—	65 16 0
County Donegal,	15 10 0	—	5 10 0	45 5 0	25 2 8	75 17 8
County Down,	—	—	—	60 17 0	0 2 6	60 19 6
County Fermanagh,	—	—	—	121 13 6	1 5 3	122 18 9
County Londonderry,	—	—	—	63 8 8	—	63 8 8
County Monaghan,	—	—	—	39 5 3	15 11 0	54 16 3
County Tyrone,	—	—	—	43 19 6	—	43 19 6
	—	—	—	67 10 0	0 2 6	67 12 6
	—	—	—	8 17 6	—	8 17 6
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.						
County Borough of Cork, Limerick, Waterford,	—	—	—	34 8 4	24 17 7	59 5 11
County Clare,	—	—	—	—	—	—
County Cork,	145 0 0	115 0 0	40 0 0	148 0 3	2 7 0	150 7 3
County Kerry,	—	—	—	529 0 10	64 14 2	633 15 0
County Limerick,	—	—	—	230 0 0	—	230 0 0
County Tipperary (N. Riding), (S. Riding),	—	—	—	100 0 0	0 2 6	100 2 6
County Waterford,	—	—	—	191 13 6	1 2 8	192 16 4
	—	—	—	151 11 6	1 9 0	152 10 6
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.						
County Borough of Dublin,	—	—	—	577 7 4	12 5 8	589 13 2
County Carlow,	—	—	—	50 0 0	3 13 4	53 13 4
County Dublin,	—	—	—	155 4 1	—	155 4 1
County Kildare,	—	—	—	92 8 9	—	92 8 9
County Kilkenny,	—	—	—	115 4 10	1 2 7	116 7 7
County King's County,	—	—	—	25 0 0	—	25 0 0
County Longford,	—	—	—	82 15 0	—	82 15 0
County Louth,	—	—	—	120 6 1	3 5 6	123 11 7
County Meath,	—	—	—	100 0 0	1 6 0	101 6 0
County Queen's County,	—	—	—	38 0 0	—	38 0 0
County Westmeath,	—	—	—	120 18 9	6 8 0	126 26 9
County Wexford,	—	—	—	144 15 0	12 0 6	156 15 6
County Wicklow,	—	—	—	90 10 0	—	90 10 0
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.						
County Galway,	—	—	—	160 1 7	—	160 1 7
County Leitrim,	—	—	—	88 0 4	—	88 0 4
County Mayo,	—	—	—	—	1 12 6	1 12 6
County Roscommon,	—	—	—	214 12 8	2 2 6	216 15 4
County Sligo,	—	—	—	100 0 0	—	100 0 0
Total.	81 0 0	65 0 0	146 0 0	4,175 14 9	261 13 4	4,682 8 1

* In pursuance of the provisions of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1902, the County Councils became as from 1st April, 1902, the Local Authorities for the purposes of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, instead of the Boards of Guardians.
 † In these cases the unencountered represent compensation paid for horses slaughtered on account of glanders.

IV.—ANIMALS IN IRELAND.

TABLE 1.—NUMBER of Cattle, Sheep, Swine, &c., in Ireland in each year from 1874 to 1899, inclusive
(Taken from Registrar-General's Returns.)

Year.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Horses.	Hares and Rabbits.	Asses.
1874.	4,134,766	4,441,008	1,669,196	276,758	547,372	159,430
1875.	4,118,268	4,384,402	1,332,666	270,202	543,119	160,365
1876.	4,112,446	4,669,187	1,455,645	261,909	566,561	152,559
1877.	3,967,566	3,367,566	1,448,712	267,237	573,488	153,842
1878.	3,963,136	4,068,134	1,332,336	276,374	586,443	152,464
1879.	4,067,378	4,667,568	1,672,835	278,846	586,890	162,336
1880.	3,921,517	3,562,463	1,668,263	263,789	592,156	166,327
1881.	3,936,566	3,266,165	1,666,666	263,678	574,746	167,143
1882.	3,963,211	3,671,735	1,436,136	263,222	595,636	167,763
1883.	4,066,983	3,219,361	1,346,564	263,148	561,427	166,760
1884.	4,118,769	3,248,262	1,366,566	264,411	562,466	161,326
1885.	4,226,661	3,476,666	1,366,666	264,467	576,436	167,176
1886.	4,163,664	3,366,643	1,362,143	266,476	576,366	166,216
1887.	4,137,664	3,367,666	1,466,456	271,739	567,364	166,512
1888.	4,066,166	3,636,666	1,367,625	265,676	566,366	166,162
1889.	4,064,174	3,766,167	1,366,676	266,523	604,162	166,366
1890.	4,246,316	4,363,366	1,576,366	327,144	614,664	163,666
1891.	4,446,511	4,762,613	1,367,212	336,327	621,676	166,366
1892.	4,601,126	4,667,777	1,112,472	336,796	625,213	167,666
1893.	4,664,667	4,663,455	1,166,467	336,173	645,166	166,736
1894.	4,361,326	4,166,166	1,366,324	316,967	666,326	164,323
1895.	4,366,666	3,913,446	1,366,464	364,766	666,147	164,466
1896.	4,666,134	4,666,711	1,466,566	366,445	636,173	166,721
1897.	4,664,374	4,167,566	1,326,456	366,666	636,455	166,263
1898.	4,666,646	4,367,661	1,313,512	354,467	636,366	161,666
1899.	4,507,487	4,566,507	1,363,516	366,523	636,453	167,177

TABLE 2.—NUMBER of Dogs Licensed in Ireland in each year from 1880 to 1899, inclusive.
(From information supplied by the Registrar of Petty Sessions Clerks.)

Year.	Dogs.	Year.	Dogs.
1880.	318,169	1890.	364,667
1881.	323,512	1891.	364,677
1882.	317,666	1892.	364,543
1883.	325,670	1893.	368,737
1884.	326,372	1894.	414,637
1885.	361,310	1895.	416,796
1886.	361,564	1896.	423,234
1887.	368,676	1897.	423,149
1888.	366,323	1898.	406,876
1889.	373,361	1899.	401,746

V.—TABLES OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES AMONG ANIMALS IN IRELAND.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

TABLE 1.—NUMBER of Counties in Ireland in which Pleuro-Pneumonia was reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, with the Number of Outbreaks reported and the Number of Cattle attacked, and particulars relating thereto, from 1878, the year when the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, came into force in Ireland, to the 1st September, 1890, when the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council assumed the powers vested in them under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) (Pleuro-Pneumonia) Act, 1890.

Years.	Number of Counties reported from.	Outbreaks.	Diseased Cattle			Cattle slaughtered as having been in contact or otherwise exposed to infection.	Cattle slaughtered as suspected, but found free from disease.
			Attacked in each Year.	Killed.	Died.		
1878,	26	1,305	2,755	2,612	143	—	—
1879,	29	946	2,031	1,945	86	—	—
1880,	21	759	1,541	1,500	41	—	—
1881,	22	700	1,440	1,321	57	46	—
1882,	17	634	1,325	1,328	56	52	—
1883,	15	468	1,221	1,264	25	62	—
1884,	8	480	1,194	1,183	11	12	—
1885,	16	329	1,246	1,219	17	22	—
1886,	4	343	1,056	1,041	9	101	—
1887,	5	290	812	805	16	244	—
1888,*	3	181	1,108	1,097	8	2,122	—
1889,	4	108	428	420	8	911	—
8 months ended 31st August, 1890,†	1	70	475	475	2	1,556	—

* The Pleuro-Pneumonia (Slaughter) Order, requiring Local Authorities to Slaughter all Cattle in contact with those affected with Pleuro-Pneumonia, as well as the affected Cattle, came into force in March, 1888.

† The figures quoted in this table are for the first eight months only. The figures relating to the last four months of 1890, and to each subsequent year will be found in Table 2.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER of Counties in Ireland in which Pleuro-Pneumonia existed, Number of Outbreaks confirmed, and Number of Cattle attacked, and particulars relating thereto in each year from 1st September, 1890, when the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council assumed the powers vested in them under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) (Pleuro-Pneumonia) Act, 1890, to the Year 1899, inclusive.

PERIOD.	Number of Counties reported from.	Outbreaks confirmed.	Diseased Cattle			Cattle slaughtered as having been in contact or otherwise exposed to infection.	Cattle slaughtered as suspected, but found free from disease.
			Attacked in each year.	Killed.	Died.		
Four months ended 31st December, 1890.	3	25	117	117	—	229	11
Year ended 31st December, 1891.	14	139	656	622	14	3,051	29
Do., 1892,	6	58	659	654	5	4,439	217
Do., 1893,	—	—	—	—	—	56	167
Do., 1894,	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
Do., 1895,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Do., 1896,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do., 1897,	—	—	—	—	—	144	2
Do., 1898,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do., 1899,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

TABLE 3.—NUMBERS of Counties in Ireland in which Foot and Mouth Disease was reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, with the Number of Outbreaks reported and the Number of Animals attacked, from 1878 to 1899, inclusive.

Years.	Number of Counties reported from.	Outbreaks.	Animals attacked in each year.
1878,	—	—	108
1879,	1	1	64
1880,	—	—	—
1881,	—	—	—
1882,	—	—	—
1883,	20	8,423	114,902
1884,	12	31	1,139
1885 to 1899,	—	—	—

SWINE FEVER.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER of Counties in Ireland in which Swine Fever was reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, with the Number of Outbreaks reported and the Number of Swine returned as Attacked, and particulars relating thereto, from the year 1880, in which year Swine Fever was declared a Contagious Disease for the purposes of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, to the 1st of November, 1893, when the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council assumed the powers vested in them under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1893, with respect to Swine Fever.

Years.	Number of Counties reported from.	Outbreaks.	Swine Fever.						Swine slaughtered or having been in contact with swine exposed to infection.	Swine slaughtered or having been found free from disease.
			Remaining diseased from the previous year.	Attacked in each year.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Remaining diseased at the end of each year.		
1880,	36	51	—	209	40	209	45	3	—	—
1881,	15	48	3	711	14	189	35	—	—	—
1882,	18	90	—	337	14	297	68	—	—	—
1883,	28	110	—	1,158	62	323	293	20	—	—
1884,	22	125	18	531	39	403	180	5	—	—
1885,	30	125	3	1,379	139	560	294	23	—	7
1886,	23	106	25	1,678	301	925	331	15	—	—
1887,	22	104	15	1,383	327	1,185	295	7	—	—
1888,	24	102	7	1,215	432	721	294	19	—	—
1889,	23	276	19	751	346	445	168	1	—	—
1890,	22	365	1	1,014	425	417	167	3	—	—
1891,	18	370	3	370	604	351	109	6	—	—
1892,	19	327	5	400	189	273	100	1	—	—
1893 (from 1st Nov. to 31st Oct.) ^a	23	186	1	434	90	228	86	—	7	—

^a The figures quoted for 1893 are for the first ten months only. The figures relating to the last two months of 1893 and to each subsequent year will be found in Table 5.

TABLE 5.—NUMBER of confirmed Outbreaks of Swine Fever in Ireland, Number of Swine which Died, and Number of Swine Slaughtered by order of the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland, as Diseased or Exposed to Infection, in each Year from the 1st November, 1893,* when the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council assumed the powers vested in them under the Contagious Diseases Animals Act, 1893, with respect to Swine Fever, to the Year 1899, inclusive.

PERIOD.	Number of Outbreaks confirmed.	Swine which died.	Swine slaughtered and found after slaughter to have been diseased.	Swine slaughtered as having been in contact with diseased Swine, or otherwise exposed to infection.	Swine slaughtered as suspected, but found free from Swine Fever.
November and December, 1893,*	310	183	759	886	24
Year ended 31st December, 1894,	7,619	5,004	28,517	7,743	1,079
Do., Do., 1895,	5,045	1,674	4,931	1,902	1,407
Do., Do., 1896,	723	506	1,648	2,851	1,426
Do., Do., 1897,	481	467	600	3,203	618
Do., Do., 1898,	819	553	639	3,341	493
Do., Do., 1899,	321	337	1,145	4,716	406
Total,	12,788	6,553	35,379	24,227	6,719

*The Figures quoted for 1893 under the last Two Months only. For the Figures relating to the First Ten Months of 1893 see in previous Table, on Table 6.

TABLE 6.—NUMBER of Confirmed Outbreaks of SWINE FEVER in Ireland during each month from November, 1893, to December, 1899, inclusive.

YEAR.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Tot.
1893 (3 months),	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	29	53
1894,	207	303	604	645	595	820	823	375	767	176	810	799	10,019
1895,	620	558	467	324	323	279	361	302	125	79	47	34	1,960
1896,	49	122	97	37	33	70	51	65	49	55	28	37	75
1897,	44	42	64	35	44	66	63	56	12	15	12	37	40
1898,	96	13	36	39	36	29	44	36	25	9	14	17	35
1899,	39	21	35	31	23	42	61	85	53	21	90	7	55

TABLE 7.—RETURN of the Number of Outbreaks of SWINE FEVER in the Administrative Counties of Ireland, which were reported during the Year 1899, with the Number of SWINE reported to have Died or to have been Slaughtered.

PROVINCE.	Number of Administrative Counties in which Swine Fever was found to exist.	Outbreaks Confirmed.	Swine which Died.	Swine slaughtered, and found after slaughter to have been diseased.	Swine slaughtered as having been in contact with diseased swine or otherwise exposed to infection.	Swine slaughtered as suspected, but found free from Swine Fever.
ULSTER,	7	68	74	127	479	82
MUNSTER,	7	80	110	337	1,696	43
LEINSTER,	10	165	198	377	2,331	263
CONNAUGHT,	2	4	8	4	17	16
TOTAL FOR IRELAND,	26	321	387	1,345	4,713	403
DISTRICTS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.						
ULSTER:—						
County Borough of Belfast,		34	44	67	479	56
“ Antrim,		4	3	7	53	6
“ Armagh,		4	4	3	13	3
“ Cavan,		15	13	39	95	4
“ Donegal,		—	—	—	—	1
“ Down,		4	4	18	84	13
“ Londonderry,		—	—	—	—	8
“ Monaghan,		1	—	1	1	2
“ Tyrone,		1	1	1	6	12
MUNSTER:—						
County Borough of Cork,		1	—	2	1	—
“ Borough of Limerick,		—	—	—	—	1
“ Clon,		2	2	1	21	4
“ Cork,		22	44	88	714	13
“ Kerry,		12	15	60	333	2
“ Limerick,		23	33	130	337	3
“ Tipperary (North Riding),		—	—	—	1	—
“ Tipperary (South Riding),		2	—	2	4	5
“ Waterford,		1	1	5	17	2
LEINSTER:—						
County Borough of Dublin,		76	71	207	1,664	95
“ Carlow,		5	6	11	33	13
“ Dublin,		43	56	126	430	63
“ Kildare,		3	1	1	4	9
“ Kilkenny,		2	9	35	30	2
“ King's County,		1	2	6	7	1
“ County Longford,		2	1	2	2	1
“ Louth,		5	6	3	32	3
“ Meath,		2	3	4	15	3
“ Queen's County,		4	12	3	18	10
“ County Westmeath,		1	2	—	8	1
“ Wexford,		13	15	37	86	13
“ Wicklow,		9	9	3	40	22
CONNAUGHT:—						
County Galway,		2	1	2	—	3
“ Mayo,		2	4	2	15	3
“ Roscommon,		—	—	—	2	—
Total,		321	387	1,345	4,713	403

ANTHRAX.

TABLE 8.—NUMBER of Counties in Ireland in which ANTHRAX was reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, with the Number of Outbreaks reported and the Number of Animals Attacked and particulars relating thereto, from 1878 to 1899, inclusive.

Years.	Number of Counties reported from	Outbreaks	DISEASED ANIMALS.				Animals slaughtered to prevent the spread of the disease reported to be infected.
			Attacked in each year.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
1878 (Nov. and Dec. only)*.	3	3	3	—	3	—	—
1877 (1st Jan. to 31st Dec.).	13	21	45	1	38	6	—
1879,	12	26	37	2	35	—	—
1880,	13	21	33	—	30	3	—
1881,	14	29	59	1	58	2	—
1882,	6	6	6	2	4	—	—
1883,	9	19	44	9	35	—	33
1884,	3	4	7	—	7	—	—
1885,	2	4	4	—	4	—	—
1886,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1887,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1888,	2	2	10	—	10	—	—
1889,	1	2	4	—	4	—	—

* As Anthrax was first declared a Contagious Disease for the purposes of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts in the year 1880.

TABLE 9.—NUMBER of Outbreaks of ANTHRAX in the Counties of Ireland reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the Year 1899, with the Number of Animals reported to have Died, or to have been Slaughtered.

PROVINCE.	Number of Counties in which Anthrax was found to exist.	Outbreaks.	Diseased Cattle which died.	Cattle slaughtered diseased.	Cattle slaughtered or having been in contact with diseased cattle or otherwise reported to be infected.
ULSTER,	1	2	4	—	—
MUNSTER,	—	—	—	—	—
LEINSTER,	—	—	—	—	—
CONNAUGHT,	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR IRELAND,	1	2	4	—	—
Districts of Local Authorities.					
ULSTER.					
County SLIGO,	—	2	4	—	—
Total,	—	2	4	—	—

GLANDERS.

TABLE 10.—NUMBER of Counties in Ireland in which GLANDERS was reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, with the Number of Outbreaks reported and the Number of Animals Attacked, and particulars relating thereto, from 1878 to 1899, inclusive.

Years.	Number of Counties reported.	Outbreaks.	DETAILED RESULTS.						Animals slaughtered as suspected.
			Remaining diseased from the previous year.	Attacked in each year.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Remaining diseased at the end of each year.	
1878.	—	—	—	2	No	Deaths.			
1879.	13	—	—	43					
1880.	16	22	—	30	36	—	2	—	—
1881.	11	22	—	33	21	1	1	—	—
1882.	16	30	—	29	18	2	2	1	—
1883.	13	35	1	18	17	2	1	—	—
1884.	6	16	—	13	13	2	—	—	—
1885.	12	19	—	24	17	2	2	1	—
1886.	9	11	1	21	21	—	1	—	—
1887.	9	14	—	18	14	—	2	—	—
1888.	10	11	—	11	7	2	1	—	—
1889.	9	12	—	12	9	1	2	—	—
1890.	4	10	—	10	13	—	—	—	—
1891.	7	12	—	12	13	—	—	—	—
1892.	8	7	—	8	9	—	—	—	—
1893.	3	2	—	10	10	—	—	—	2
1894.	6	12	—	24	22	1	—	—	5
1895.	4	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	2
1896.	4	7	—	10	10	—	—	—	2
1897.	2	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	1
1898.	4	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	7
1899.	5	9	—	11	12	1	—	—	9

TABLE 11.—NUMBER of Outbreaks of GLANDERS (including Farcy) in the Administrative Counties of Ireland reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the year 1899, with the Number of Animals reported to have been Slaughtered.

Provinces.	Number of Administrative Counties in which Glanders or Farcy was found to exist.	Outbreaks.	Horses slaughtered.	Horses slaughtered as having been in contact with diseased horses or otherwise exposed to infection.	Animals slaughtered as suspected.
ULSTER.	1	2	2	2	2
MUNSTER.	1	1	2	1	—
LEINSTER.	—	—	—	—	—
CONNAUGHT.	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR IRELAND.	2	3	4	3	2
Districts of Local Authorities.					
ULSTER.					
County Borough of Belfast.	—	2	2	2	—
County Borough of Londonderry.	—	1	—	—	—
County Antrim.	—	—	—	—	1
County Armagh.	—	1	1	—	—
County Down.	—	—	—	—	1
County Tyrone.	—	1	1	2	—
MUNSTER.					
County Cork.	—	1	2	1	—
TOTAL FOR IRELAND.	—	3	4	3	2

2 Horses.

TABLE 14.—NUMBER of Counties in Ireland in which cases of RABIES were reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, with the Number of each kind of Animal reported to have been Attacked in each Year from the first complete Year after the passing of the Rabies (Ireland) Order of 1886 (whereby Rabies was declared to be a Contagious Disease for the purposes of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act) to the Year 1899 inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Counties.	Number of Animals Attacked.									
		Dogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Goats.	Horses.	Asses.	Deer.	Other Animals.	TOTAL.
1867, . . .	30	186	94	21	20	4	5	14	—	72	436
1868, . . .	30	187	149	71	24	3	9	17	—	71	561
1869, . . .	30	240	95	38	23	5	5	21	—	—	435
1870, . . .	33	247	70	14	5	4	2	11	—	—	383
1871, . . .	27	292	88	42	5	4	4	12	42	21	478
1872, . . .	33	274	102	25	7	5	6	10	3	24	446
1873, . . .	33	269	106	17	13	1	8	18	—	—	434
1874, . . .	33	626	164	27	27	3	10	20	—	23	779
1875, . . .	33	507	123	29	17	6	8	17	—	24	721
1876, . . .	33	491	108	46	16	2	6	15	—	21	687
1877, . . .	33	391	53	21	10	1	6	11	—	24	487
1878, . . .	35	100	13	—	10	3	2	3	—	21	153
1879, . . .	24	80	6	—	—	1	—	4	—	21	92

* 1 Denmot and 1 Fox.

† Hides.

‡ Cats.

SHEEP SCAB.

TABLE 15.—NUMBER of Counties in Ireland in which SHEEP SCAB was reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities with the Number of Outbreaks reported and the Number of Sheep Attacked, from 1878 to 1899, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Counties reported from.	Outbreaks.	Sheep attacked in each year.	YEARS.	Number of Counties reported from.	Outbreaks.	Sheep attacked in each year.
1878,	No.	Returns.	1,371	1880,	29	149	1,444
1879,			1,408	1881,	29	279	5,070
1880,	33	103	1,691	1882,	30	394	4,122
1881,	31	176	5,603	1883,	32	294	10,120
1882,	35	147	2,312	1884,	33	1,262	10,378
1883,	24	202	3,393	1885,	33	277	5,207
1884,	27	233	2,542	1886,	33	264	4,306
1885,	33	183	6,233	1887,	30	272	6,216
1886,	31	149	5,621	1888,	30	403	4,876
1887,	33	27	1,836	1889,	32	327	3,311
1888,	31	30	1,830	1890,	32	342	3,816

TABLE 16.—RETURN of the Number of Outbreaks of SHEEP SCAB in Ireland which were reported to have occurred during the year 1899, with the Number of Sheep reported to have been attacked by the Disease.

Fresh Outbreaks of Sheep Scab reported during the Year.			Fresh Outbreaks of Sheep Scab reported during the Year.		
Provinces.	Outbreaks.	Sheep attacked.	Districts of Local Authorities.	Outbreaks.	Sheep attacked.
ULSTER.	53	485	MONMOUTH:—		
MUNSTER.	100	1,120	County Clare.	4	36
LEINSTER.	304	4,121	“ Cork.	20	217
CONNAUGHT.	20	480	“ Kerry.	20	142
			“ Limerick.	24	255
			“ Tipperary (North Riding).	2	10
			“ Tipperary (South Riding).	10	166
			“ Waterford.	27	230
TOTAL FOR IRELAND.	247	6,102	LEINSTER:—		
Districts of Local Authorities.			County Borough of Dublin.	74	31
			“ Carlow.	17	134
			“ Dublin.	17	211
			“ Kildare.	40	712
			“ Wicklow.	5	421
			“ Kilkenny.	5	36
			“ Queen's County.	8	36
			“ County Longford.	13	119
			“ Meath.	10	202
			“ Queen's County.	21	202
			“ County Wexmouth.	21	202
			“ Wexford.	47	404
			“ Wicklow.	24	202
ULSTER:—			CONNAUGHT:—		
County Borough of Belfast.	2	3	County Galway.	10	128
“ Borough of Londonderry.	2	2	“ Londonderry.	2	17
“ Antrim.	8	31	“ Mayo.	5	110
“ Armagh.	6	109	“ Roscommon.	10	114
“ Carrick.	2	2	“ Sligo.	2	3
“ Donegal.	5	10			
“ Fermanagh.	14	56	Total.	612	5,629
“ Fermanagh.	4	20			
“ Fermanagh.	11	20			
“ Monaghan.	2	20			
“ Tyrone.	1	70			

TABLE 17.—RETURN of the Number of Outbreaks of PARATUBERCULOSIS in the Administrative Counties of Ireland which were reported to have occurred during the year 1899,* with the Number of Animals reported to have been attacked by the Disease.

Fresh Outbreaks of Paratuberculosis reported during the Year.				Fresh Outbreaks of Paratuberculosis reported during the Year.			
Provinces.	Number of Administrative Counties in which Paratuberculosis was found to exist.	Outbreaks.	Animals attacked.	Districts of Local Authorities.	Outbreaks.	Animals attacked.	
ULSTER.	1	9	4	MONMOUTH—continued.			
MUNSTER.	5	26	22	County Kerry.	1	1	
LEINSTER.	7	31	64	“ Limerick.	6	10	
CONNAUGHT.	“	“	“	LEINSTER:—			
TOTAL FOR IRELAND.	13	67	69	County Borough of Dublin.	12	11	
Districts of Local Authorities.				“ Carlow.	1	10	
ULSTER:—				“ Dublin.	10	1	
County Borough of Belfast.	“	9	4	“ Kildare.	1	1	
MONMOUTH:—				“ Kilkenny.	1	1	
County Borough of Limerick.	“	6	7	“ Meath.	2	2	
“ Clontarf.	“	4	6	“ Wicklow.	2	2	
“ Cork.	“	6	11	Total.	48	48	

* The Paratuberculosis (Ireland) Order came into force on the 21st August, 1899.

VI.—STATISTICAL TABLES RELATING TO ANIMALS REPORTED FROM IRELAND.

TABLE I.—Number of Animals Reported from Ireland to Great Britain during each of the years from 1878 to 1908, inclusive.

Year.	CATTLE.						HORSES.			SWINE.			Total Animals Reported from Ireland.	Bulls.	SHEEP.				Hens or Poultry.	Other Animals.	Total Animals.
	From Farms and Towns.			Total.	Horses.	Total.	Hog.	Cattle.	Total.	Hog.	Cattle.	Total.									
	To Britain.	From County Drogheda to London.	From Other Parts of Ireland.																		
1878.	10,100	10,100	1,100	21,300	1,000	10,100	10,100	10,100	10,100	10,100	10,100	10,100	10,100	10,100	10	1,100	20,000	20,000	10	100	1,000,000
1879.	10,200	10,200	1,200	21,600	1,000	10,200	10,200	10,200	10,200	10,200	10,200	10,200	10,200	10,200	10	1,200	20,000	20,000	10	100	1,000,000
1880.	10,300	10,300	1,300	21,900	1,000	10,300	10,300	10,300	10,300	10,300	10,300	10,300	10,300	10,300	10	1,300	20,000	20,000	10	100	1,000,000
1881.	10,400	10,400	1,400	22,200	1,000	10,400	10,400	10,400	10,400	10,400	10,400	10,400	10,400	10,400	10	1,400	20,000	20,000	10	100	1,000,000
1882.	10,500	10,500	1,500	22,500	1,000	10,500	10,500	10,500	10,500	10,500	10,500	10,500	10,500	10,500	10	1,500	20,000	20,000	10	100	1,000,000
1883.	10,600	10,600	1,600	22,800	1,000	10,600	10,600	10,600	10,600	10,600	10,600	10,600	10,600	10,600	10	1,600	20,000	20,000	10	100	1,000,000
1884.	10,700	10,700	1,700	23,100	1,000	10,700	10,700	10,700	10,700	10,700	10,700	10,700	10,700	10,700	10	1,700	20,000	20,000	10	100	1,000,000
1885.	10,800	10,800	1,800	23,400	1,000	10,800	10,800	10,800	10,800	10,800	10,800	10,800	10,800	10,800	10	1,800	20,000	20,000	10	100	1,000,000
1886.	10,900	10,900	1,900	23,700	1,000	10,900	10,900	10,900	10,900	10,900	10,900	10,900	10,900	10,900	10	1,900	20,000	20,000	10	100	1,000,000
1887.	11,000	11,000	2,000	24,000	1,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	10	2,000	20,000	20,000	10	100	1,000,000
1888.	11,100	11,100	2,100	24,300	1,000	11,100	11,100	11,100	11,100	11,100	11,100	11,100	11,100	11,100	10	2,100	20,000	20,000	10	100	1,000,000
1889.	11,200	11,200	2,200	24,600	1,000	11,200	11,200	11,200	11,200	11,200	11,200	11,200	11,200	11,200	10	2,200	20,000	20,000	10	100	1,000,000
1890.	11,300	11,300	2,300	24,900	1,000	11,300	11,300	11,300	11,300	11,300	11,300	11,300	11,300	11,300	10	2,300	20,000	20,000	10	100	1,000,000
1891.	11,400	11,400	2,400	25,200	1,000	11,400	11,400	11,400	11,400	11,400	11,400	11,400	11,400	11,400	10	2,400	20,000	20,000	10	100	1,000,000
1892.	11,500	11,500	2,500	25,500	1,000	11,500	11,500	11,500	11,500	11,500	11,500	11,500	11,500	11,500	10	2,500	20,000	20,000	10	100	1,000,000
1893.	11,600	11,600	2,600	25,800	1,000	11,600	11,600	11,600	11,600	11,600	11,600	11,600	11,600	11,600	10	2,600	20,000	20,000	10	100	1,000,000
1894.	11,700	11,700	2,700	26,100	1,000	11,700	11,700	11,700	11,700	11,700	11,700	11,700	11,700	11,700	10	2,700	20,000	20,000	10	100	1,000,000
1895.	11,800	11,800	2,800	26,400	1,000	11,800	11,800	11,800	11,800	11,800	11,800	11,800	11,800	11,800	10	2,800	20,000	20,000	10	100	1,000,000
1896.	11,900	11,900	2,900	26,700	1,000	11,900	11,900	11,900	11,900	11,900	11,900	11,900	11,900	11,900	10	2,900	20,000	20,000	10	100	1,000,000
1897.	12,000	12,000	3,000	27,000	1,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	10	3,000	20,000	20,000	10	100	1,000,000
1898.	12,100	12,100	3,100	27,300	1,000	12,100	12,100	12,100	12,100	12,100	12,100	12,100	12,100	12,100	10	3,100	20,000	20,000	10	100	1,000,000
1899.	12,200	12,200	3,200	27,600	1,000	12,200	12,200	12,200	12,200	12,200	12,200	12,200	12,200	12,200	10	3,200	20,000	20,000	10	100	1,000,000
1900.	12,300	12,300	3,300	27,900	1,000	12,300	12,300	12,300	12,300	12,300	12,300	12,300	12,300	12,300	10	3,300	20,000	20,000	10	100	1,000,000
1901.	12,400	12,400	3,400	28,200	1,000	12,400	12,400	12,400	12,400	12,400	12,400	12,400	12,400	12,400	10	3,400	20,000	20,000	10	100	1,000,000
1902.	12,500	12,500	3,500	28,500	1,000	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	10	3,500	20,000	20,000	10	100	1,000,000
1903.	12,600	12,600	3,600	28,800	1,000	12,600	12,600	12,600	12,600	12,600	12,600	12,600	12,600	12,600	10	3,600	20,000	20,000	10	100	1,000,000
1904.	12,700	12,700	3,700	29,100	1,000	12,700	12,700	12,700	12,700	12,700	12,700	12,700	12,700	12,700	10	3,700	20,000	20,000	10	100	1,000,000
1905.	12,800	12,800	3,800	29,400	1,000	12,800	12,800	12,800	12,800	12,800	12,800	12,800	12,800	12,800	10	3,800	20,000	20,000	10	100	1,000,000
1906.	12,900	12,900	3,900	29,700	1,000	12,900	12,900	12,900	12,900	12,900	12,900	12,900	12,900	12,900	10	3,900	20,000	20,000	10	100	1,000,000
1907.	13,000	13,000	4,000	30,000	1,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	10	4,000	20,000	20,000	10	100	1,000,000
1908.	13,100	13,100	4,100	30,300	1,000	13,100	13,100	13,100	13,100	13,100	13,100	13,100	13,100	13,100	10	4,100	20,000	20,000	10	100	1,000,000

ANIMALS EXPORTED.

TABLE 2.—Number of Animals Exported from Ireland to Great Britain during

Irish Ports.	CATTLE.					SHEEP.		
	Fal.	Stags.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.
Belfast,	474	118	634	.	1226	5,402	2,342	7744
Belfast,	13,476	15,415	222	1,059	30432	6,871	27,273	34144
Coleraine,	143	949	51	9	1,152	2,229	.	2229
Carlisle,	5,878	26,460	2,291	21,742	56,371	66,547	65,720	132,267
Downpatrick,	98,720	22,220	.	12	120,952	60,267	48,220	108,487
Dublin,	108,940	113,070	968	4,721	226,699	227,866	170,212	400,078
Dundalk,	7,415	18,710	47	38	26,210	17,536	16,646	34,182
Dundrum, . . . .	.	468	.	.	468	.	.	468
Greenock,	187	19,210	1	2	19,400	9,214	1,506	10,720
Larne,	2,564	26,281	.	.	27,845	267	200	467
Lisnakeil,	2,583	2,466	42	.	5,091	223	142	365
Londonderry,	14,121	61,221	822	5,222	81,386	21,261	18,271	39,532
Newry,	2,064	7,020	.	1	9,085	2,726	2,212	4,938
Portmah,	27	2,601	21	.	2,649	246	2	248
Rosario,	2,223	2,146	.	.	4,369	4,266	6,227	10,593
Sligo,	61	4,204	222	3	4,490	2,227	20,121	22,348
Warrington, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	22	.	22
Waterford,	21,723	24,226	207	721	46,877	62,222	21,649	83,871
Westport,	248	271	917	.	1,436	14,222	7,226	21,448
Wexford,	4,222	2,646	22	6	6,896	12,744	12,226	24,970
Total,	276,664	467,221	6,212	48,222	798,319	422,222	421,222	843,444

TABLE 3.—Number of Animals Exported from Ireland to Great Britain during the

Irish Ports.	CATTLE.					SHEEP.		
	Fal.	Stags.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.
Armagh,	2,564	26,221	227	22	29,034	266	220	486
Ayr,	2,572	22,222	46	222	25,062	220	622	842
Barns,	2,064	22,222	.	22	24,308	222	1,222	1,444
Bristol,	2,221	24,222	20	10,222	36,685	27,222	18,227	45,449
Cardiff, . . . .	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	2
Falmouth, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fleetwood,	2,522	22,222	.	44	24,788	2,222	4,222	6,444
Glasgow,	27,222	26,222	6,222	2,627	62,293	2,222	21,222	23,444
Greenock,	406	222	6	.	634	22	.	44
Harford,	45,222	26,222	20	222	71,746	67,222	22,222	89,444
Liverpool,	224,222	226,222	1,222	6,222	457,746	222,222	276,222	498,444
London, . . . .	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	2
Manchester,	10,222	2,227	.	2	12,451	27,222	12,222	39,444
Milford,	2,222	22,222	22	22,222	46,686	24,222	22,222	46,444
Mercuria,	4,222	24,222	.	.	28,444	6,222	2,444	8,666
Newcastle, . . . .	.	46	.	.	46	24	22	46
Newport,	22	226	22	22	292	4,222	6,222	10,444
Plymouth,	2,064	222	161	222	2,669	.	.	222
Portsmouth, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
St. Ives,	2,222	2,222	.	22	4,466	227	222	449
Southampton,	2,222	222	.	222	2,666	622	222	844
Stranraer,	2,222	22,222	.	.	24,444	422	222	644
Swansea, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Whitehaven,	22	2,222	2	22	2,276	.	.	222
Total,	276,664	467,221	6,212	48,222	798,319	422,222	421,222	843,444

ANIMALS EXPORTED.

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Year ended 31st December, 1899, showing the Ports of Embarkation in Ireland.

Sums.			Gross.	Reasons.				Hides or Jewels.	Asses.	Total Animals.	Taxes Paid.
Pcs.	Boxes.	Total.		Ind. Date.	Misc.	Cullings.	Total.				
4,517	-	4,517	0	-	4	2	6	-	-	16,348	Bellona.
44,371	20,264	64,635	201	22	4,322	1,812	61,977	2	22	925,909	Bellona.
202	212	414	1	-	2	2	4	-	-	6,207	Coleraine.
16,627	327	16,954	28	4	1,627	1,200	3,200	0	274	204,205	Cork.
14,208	272	14,480	80	-	518	144	567	-	46	121,244	Draghda.
217,621	826	218,447	251	27	2,227	2,000	11,214	50	211	1,051,162	Dublin.
20,420	2,626	23,046	2,202	1	2,275	1,247	3,522	24	1,712	80,023	Dundalk.
14	-	14	28	-	-	-	-	-	2	467	Dundrum.
4,643	2,277	6,920	342	-	2,860	1,866	4,726	-	2	61,207	Greensboro.
824	1,703	2,527	4	22	122	217	339	-	14	26,145	Lane.
48	27	75	-	-	2	2	4	-	1	2,209	Limerick.
12,225	2,000	14,225	3	-	212	212	424	-	22	118,261	Londonderry.
4,220	2	4,222	228	-	27	22	49	-	127	22,029	Slough.
1,128	24	1,152	1	-	2	2	4	-	1	2,025	Portlaoise.
4,424	-	4,424	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	14,225	Rossmore.
45,022	-	45,022	-	-	22	22	44	-	422	62,420	Sligo.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	Warrington.
47,112	74	47,186	4	2	2,022	4,422	6,444	22	246	144,714	Waterford.
5,412	-	5,412	1	-	21	14	35	-	-	22,212	Wexford.
26,207	-	26,207	-	-	2	21	23	-	-	22,212	Wexford.
202,220	27,222	229,442	3,627	122	12,471	22,424	42,027	174	2,422	2,221,222	Total.

Year ended 31st December, 1899, showing the Ports of Embarkation in Great Britain.

Sums.			Gross.	Reasons.				Hides or Jewels.	Asses.	Total Animals.	Taxes Paid.
Pcs.	Boxes.	Total.		Ind. Date.	Misc.	Cullings.	Total.				
1,022	11,222	12,244	222	2	222	1,222	2,444	2	122	42,422	Adelaide.
221	12,222	12,443	124	-	22	222	244	-	2	41,222	Ayr.
12,222	22	12,244	-	1	221	212	433	-	2	24,222	Barnes.
12,222	24	12,246	1	4	222	1,222	2,444	4	222	122,222	Bristol.
12	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	Cardiff.
-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	12	Cardiff.
4,224	122	4,346	4	12	1,222	2,222	3,444	-	4	27,222	Cardiff.
42,222	2,222	44,444	2	4	1,221	1,222	2,443	2	224	122,124	Cardiff.
2	242	244	2	1	12	22	34	1	-	1,222	Cardiff.
12,422	2,222	14,644	222	22	1,222	2,222	3,444	24	2	42,222	Cardiff.
222,222	2,222	224,444	2,222	14	4,222	4,221	8,443	21	1,221	1,222,222	Liverpool.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	London.
2,222	12	2,234	2	-	222	221	443	1	2	42,222	Manchester.
22,222	22	22,244	27	2	2,221	2,221	4,442	72	222	122,222	Manchester.
22,222	224	22,446	1	-	22	22	44	-	12	42,422	Manchester.
-	-	-	2	-	4	2	6	-	-	122	Manchester.
42	-	42	-	-	2	2	4	-	22	12,222	Manchester.
-	-	-	-	-	22	122	144	-	1	2,222	Manchester.
-	-	-	-	-	2	4	6	-	1	2	Manchester.
1,222	-	1,222	1	2	42	42	84	-	1	17,222	Manchester.
2,222	-	2,222	2	-	22	22	44	-	4	2,221	Manchester.
4	1,221	1,225	4	12	122	212	334	-	14	27,222	Manchester.
-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	2	Manchester.
222	-	222	22	2	221	422	643	-	2	4,222	Manchester.
222,222	27,222	249,444	2,427	122	12,471	22,424	42,027	174	2,422	2,221,222	Total.

TABLE 4.—Return of the Number of Animals exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1899, showing the Ports of Embarkation in Great Britain and the Isle of Man, and the Ports in Ireland at which the Animals were shipped.

ARDROSSAN.

Irish Ports.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Cows.	Horses.	Mules or Donkeys.	Asses.	Total Animals.
Belfast	21,728	797	21,806	78	1,003	1	1	26,314
Dundalk	1,278	163	1,537	170	395	—	12	3,555
Newry	912	—	1,022	285	93	—	79	2,391
Total	23,918	960	24,365	543	2,491	1	102	49,320

A Y R.

Belfast	23,945	758	9,799	194	222	—	7	34,725
Dublin	834	26	—	—	8	—	—	868
Larne	5,190	402	4,632	—	4	—	—	10,228
Total	29,969	1,186	14,431	194	234	—	7	45,811

BARROW.

Belfast	10,547	1,136	12,040	—	1,500	—	2	24,125
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BRISTOL.

Belfast	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	10
Cork	12,510	10,564	12,515	1	1,795	3	120	27,398
Dublin	840	319	447	—	126	1	—	1,733
Kontars	1,335	2,100	3,375	—	1	—	—	5,811
Waterford	21,875	29,805	16,711	—	940	1	55	69,387
Wexford	4,023	9,823	21,328	—	21	—	—	35,195
Total	40,583	43,511	54,871	1	2,887	4	206	141,759

CARDIFF.

Cork	8	—	10	—	—	—	—	18
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DOUGLAS.

Belfast	288	128	—	—	75	—	—	491
Dublin	121	368	—	—	1	—	—	490
Total	409	496	—	—	76	—	—	981

TABLE 4 (continued).—Return of the Number of Animals exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1899, showing the Ports of Detachment in Great Britain, and the Isle of Man, and the Ports in Ireland at which the Animals were shipped.

PALMOUTH.

Irish Ports.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules or Ponies.	Asses.	Total Animals.
Dublin.	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	13

FLEETWOOD.

Belfast.	18,321	4,843	3,848	4	3,327	—	4	26,943
Londonderry.	2,298	3,485	3,316	—	9	—	3	8,805
Total.	21,221	8,328	7,164	4	3,336	—	7	35,748

GLASGOW.

Belfast.	563	370	330	—	8	—	—	1,271
Belfast.	58,338	3,871	39	8	3,868	1	7	66,132
Coleraine.	1,870	2,081	999	—	8	—	—	4,958
Cork.	8,734	819	941	—	104	—	3	10,598
Drumkela.	3,795	—	143	—	43	—	—	4,081
Dublin.	38,189	6,955	18,365	—	1,693	1	3	65,106
Elmridge.	4,821	804	328	—	8	—	1	5,952
Londonderry.	43,387	3,843	7,148	2	197	—	7	54,584
Portmah.	1,692	342	1,269	—	9	—	1	3,313
Sligo.	4,621	1,655	33,139	—	39	—	384	40,238
Waterford.	3,337	223	1,192	—	15	—	—	4,767
Wexford.	654	739	64	—	8	—	—	1,465
Total.	135,840	20,487	60,258	8	5,188	2	364	202,047

GREENOCK.

Belfast.	218	—	—	—	21	1	—	240
Coleraine.	39	89	814	1	1	—	—	944
Dublin.	437	—	—	—	—	—	—	437
Portmah.	—	11	—	1	1	—	—	23
Waterford.	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
Total.	712	100	814	2	23	1	—	1,352

HOLYHEAD.

Dublin.	85,478	120,284	185,065	300	5,248	54	4	491,379
Wexford.	18,527	10,229	14,080	231	4,849	—	2	43,917
Total.	104,005	130,513	199,145	531	10,097	54	6	535,296

TABLE 4 (continued).—Return of the Number of Animals exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1899, showing the Ports of Debarcation in Great Britain and the Isle of Man, and the Ports in Ireland at which the Animals were shipped.

LIVERPOOL.

Irish Ports.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules or Jeannets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
Bellshoe,	826	6,498	4,719	0	4	—	—	12,047
Bellshoe,	15,394	10,568	7,597	2	2,617	—	25	46,193
Cork,	14,787	59,348	52,465	1	274	3	175	127,953
Drogheda,	45,824	69,328	19,891	80	226	—	40	135,349
Dublin,	112,384	212,168	61,995	44	2,287	32	200	488,800
Dundalk,	15,371	28,812	26,180	2,122	2,668	24	1,064	76,141
Londonderry,	12,160	17,810	6,762	—	22	—	10	36,754
Newry,	2,745	16,840	2,214	2	52	—	40	21,693
Rossmore,	1,169	7,256	1,255	—	1	—	—	10,681
Sligo,	126	16,500	16,722	—	26	—	3	43,377
Warrenpoint,	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	22
Waterford,	16,485	28,146	24,203	1	144	21	180	79,079
Westport,	722	26,376	2,274	1	50	—	—	30,423
Wexford,	1,927	15,764	4,919	—	7	—	—	22,617
Total,	548,203	825,126	521,756	5,736	7,965	71	1,312	1,805,159

LONDON.

Belmont,	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
Cork,	4	—	—	—	—	—	3	7
Dublin,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Total,	4	—	—	—	4	—	3	11

MANCHESTER.

Dublin,	52,887	36,014	4,760	3	225	1	4	93,894
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MILFORD.

Cork,	56,538	51,862	27,465	17	2,293	—	213	138,118
Waterford,	17,508	16,278	22,568	—	2,779	70	36	56,669
Total,	74,046	68,140	50,033	17	5,072	70	249	194,787

MORECAMBE.

Dublin,	16,816	2,734	60,255	—	51	—	—	79,856
Londonderry,	55,442	2,239	2,561	1	62	—	10	60,275
Total,	72,258	4,973	62,816	1	113	—	10	140,135

TABLE 4 (continued).—Return of the Number of Animals exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1899, showing the Ports of Destination in Great Britain and the Isle of Man, and the Ports in Ireland at which the Animals were shipped.

NEWHAVEN.

Irish Ports	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules or Donkeys.	Asses.	Total Animals.
Waterford,	45	11	—	1	—	—	—	157

NEWPORT.

Cork,	239	15,651	45	—	5	—	12	16,252
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PEEL.

Belfast,	106	2,345	7	1	55	—	—	2,514
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PLYMOUTH.

Belfast,	1	—	—	—	55	—	—	57
Cork,	5,065	—	—	—	19	—	1	5,244
Dublin,	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Waterford,	11	—	—	—	4	—	—	15
Total,	5,177	—	—	—	121	—	1	5,399

PORTSMOUTH.

Dublin,	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	3
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SILLOTH.

Dublin,	16,009	415	1,336	—	55	—	1	17,796
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TABLE 4 (continued).—Return of the Number of Animals exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1899, showing the Ports of Departure in Great Britain and the Isle of Man, and the Ports in Ireland at which the Animals were shipped.

SOUTHAMPTON.

Ports of Departure	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules or Ponies.	Asses.	Total Animals.
Belfast,	358	79	—	—	31	—	—	468
Cork,	3,570	424	3,045	4	101	—	3	6,147
Dublin,	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	12
Waterford,	94	403	242	—	12	—	1	752
Total,	3,922	506	3,287	4	155	—	4	7,778

STRANRAER.

Larne,	31,045	885	1,401	4	460	—	14	33,709
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SWANSEA.

Belfast,	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
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WHITEHAVEN.

Belfast,	4,367	—	430	2	734	—	3	5,536
Dundrum,	402	—	10	20	—	—	2	434
Total,	4,769	—	440	22	734	—	5	5,970

TABLE 5.—Return of the Number of Animals exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during each month of the Year ended 31st December, 1899.

Name of Month.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules or Ponies.	Asses.	Total Animals.
January,	33,045	18,377	30,260	4	3,109	1	10	74,806
February,	47,818	19,909	67,001	3	3,809	—	7	128,537
March,	51,385	16,371	38,278	27	3,719	1	113	149,784
April,	56,000	15,761	30,000	988	3,300	3	300	166,352
May,	46,210	77,179	45,808	610	4,304	21	602	174,134
June,	47,028	100,334	26,700	889	4,329	8	285	179,563
July,	45,846	187,000	21,000	627	4,108	6	401	258,988
August,	44,766	148,167	23,300	921	4,198	6	104	241,352
September,	40,007	113,376	47,228	81	3,408	3	240	193,363
October,	115,406	35,400	97,008	17	3,740	1	100	251,572
November,	122,880	32,400	83,044	6	3,370	121	0	241,691
December,	66,591	34,000	100,000	0	3,800	1	8	204,399
Total,	773,014	815,879	323,600	3,496	40,979	174	2,167	1,919,119

TABLE 4.—*Number of Animals Reported from Rabbits to the Isle of Man during each of the Years from 1879 to 1900, inclusive*

Year.	Deaths.						Bones.			Teeth.			Total Animals Reported.	Total Animals Reported.	Fur.				Value of Fur.	Anim.	Total Animals.	Year.	
	From, Tails, and Heads.				Rabp.	Scap.	Tail.	Inc. Peculiar.	Non Peculiar.	Total.					No. Tails.	Worn.	Soldage.	Total.					
	For Tails.	From Peculiar Animals.	From Heads.	Total.																			
1879.	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1879.	
1880.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1880.	
1881.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1881.	
1882.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1882.	
1883.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1883.	
1884.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1884.	
1885.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1885.	
1886.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1886.	
1887.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1887.	
1888.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1888.	
1889.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1889.	
1890.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1890.	
1891.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1891.	
1892.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1892.	
1893.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1893.	
1894.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1894.	
1895.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1895.	
1896.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1896.	
1897.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1897.	
1898.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1898.	
1899.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1899.	
1900.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1900.	

ANIMALS EXPORTED AND IMPORTED.

TABLE 7.—Number of Animals Exported from Ireland to the Isle of Man during

PORT OF DEPARTURE.	CATTLE.					SHEEP.		
	Fa.	Stags.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.
Belmont,	48	478	.	32	558	74	3,065	3,139
Dublin,	122	18	.	.	140	79	323	402
Total,	170	496	.	32	700	153	3,388	3,541

TABLE 8.—Number of Animals Exported from Ireland to the Isle of Man during

PORT OF DEPARTURE.	Fa.	Stags.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.
Douglas,	141	250	.	19	410	163	450	613
Port,	15	250	.	15	280	64	3,121	3,185
Total,	156	500	.	34	690	227	3,571	3,798

TABLE 9.—Number of Animals Exported from Ireland to

PORT OF DEPARTURE.	Fa.	Stags.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.
Windsor,	120	.	.	.	120	.	.	.

TABLE 10.—Number of Horses Exported from Ireland, through Great Britain, to showing the Ports in Ireland from

	Number of Horses.			
	Stallions.	Mares.	Colts.	Total.
Belmont,	4	407	421	1,032
Cork, . . . .	.	1	1	2
Dublin,	6	1,013	979	2,098
Dundalk, . . . .	.	303	184	487

VII.—STATISTICAL TABLES RELATING TO

TABLE 11.—Number of Animals Imported into Ireland

YEAR.	CATTLE.					SHEEP.		
	Cows, Bulls, and Cows.				Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.
	Fa. Cattle.	Stags Cattle for fattening or breeding purposes.	Other Cattle.	Total.				
1855,	661	405	7	1,073	810	1,883	21,408	7,443
1856,	605	375	73	1,053	673	1,726	24,554	7,794
1857,	1,301	663	1	1,965	612	2,577	27,647	4,433
1858,	346	386	1	733	34	767	28,177	5,155
1859,	1	603	.	604	40	644	22,562	7,991
1860,	7	38	.	45	2	47	1,066	2,046
1861,	179	394	.	573	13	586	22,463	4,917
1862,	1,302	401	1	1,704	134	1,838	20,313	5,719
1863,	473	325	.	798	139	937	16,964	4,811
1864,	353	426	.	779	67	846	22,973	16,696
1865,	37	163	.	200	34	234	21,973	16,696
1866,	31	426	.	457	65	522	24,804	20,707
1867, . . . .	.	413	.	413	758	1,171	26,226	16,345
1868,	1	386	4	391	58	449	8,810	6,710
1869, . . . .	.	330	.	330	6	336	6,837	5,084
1870, . . . .	.	430	2	432	61	493	7,186	5,115
1871,	4	300	.	304	22	326	6,095	6,166
1872, . . . .	.	379	1	380	23	403	10,001	6, 31
1873, . . . .	.	318	.	318	22	340	22,186	12,000
1874, . . . .	.	448	.	448	63	511	27,543	4,613
1875,	364	.	364	65	429	20,628	2,666
1876,	518	.	518	100	618	27,548	22,037

ANIMALS EXPORTED AND IMPORTED.

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the Year ended 31st December, 1892, showing the Ports of Embarkation in Ireland.

Export.			Date.	Horses.				Mules or Ponies.	Asses.	Total Animals.	Ports of Embarkation.
Fat.	Store.	Total.		Stallions.	Mares.	Colts.	Total.				
.	7	7	1	.	27	27	27	.	.	4,272	Dublin.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	712	Dublin.
.	7	7	1	.	27	28	28	.	.	4,782	Total.

the Year ended 31st December, 1892, showing the Ports of Embarkation in the Isle of Man.

Fat.	Store.	Total.	Date.	Stallions.	Mares.	Colts.	Total.	Mules or Ponies.	Asses.	Total Animals.	Ports of Embarkation.
.	.	.	.	.	27	42	77	.	.	1,222	Douglas.
.	7	7	1	.	22	22	22	.	.	2,221	Faer.
.	7	7	1	.	27	22	22	.	.	4,743	Total.

the Channel Islands during the Year ended 31st December, 1892.

Fat.	Store.	Total.	Date.	Stallions.	Mares.	Colts.	Total.	Mules or Ponies.	Asses.	Total Animals.	Ports of Embarkation.
.	122	Wexford.

the Colonies and Foreign Countries during the Year ended 31st December, 1892, which such Horses were sent.

				Number of Horses.			
				Stallions.	Mares.	Colts.	Total.
Grenada.	.	.	.	.	222	712	1,000
Lima.	.	.	.	.	42	52	94
Wexford.	.	.	.	.	222	242	464
Total.	.	.	.	2	4,222	4,222	8,444

ANIMALS IMPORTED INTO IRELAND.

during each of the Years from 1875 to 1892, inclusive.

Swiss.			Total Cattle, Sheep, and Swine.	Goats.	Horses.				Mules or Ponies.	Asses.	Total Animals.	Year.
Fat.	Store.	Total.			Stallions.	Mares.	Colts.	Total.				
222	22	244	24,442	2	22	222	1,722	2,022	7	2	22,422	1875.
222	22	244	24,442	2	22	222	1,722	2,022	7	2	22,422	1876.
22	222	244	24,442	2	22	222	1,722	2,022	7	2	22,422	1877.
2	222	224	24,442	2	22	222	1,722	2,022	7	2	22,422	1878.
2	22	24	24,442	2	22	222	1,722	2,022	7	2	22,422	1879.
2	22	24	24,442	2	22	222	1,722	2,022	7	2	22,422	1880.
2	22	24	24,442	2	22	222	1,722	2,022	7	2	22,422	1881.
2	22	24	24,442	2	22	222	1,722	2,022	7	2	22,422	1882.
2	22	24	24,442	2	22	222	1,722	2,022	7	2	22,422	1883.
2	22	24	24,442	2	22	222	1,722	2,022	7	2	22,422	1884.
2	22	24	24,442	2	22	222	1,722	2,022	7	2	22,422	1885.
2	22	24	24,442	2	22	222	1,722	2,022	7	2	22,422	1886.
2	22	24	24,442	2	22	222	1,722	2,022	7	2	22,422	1887.
2	22	24	24,442	2	22	222	1,722	2,022	7	2	22,422	1888.
2	22	24	24,442	2	22	222	1,722	2,022	7	2	22,422	1889.
2	22	24	24,442	2	22	222	1,722	2,022	7	2	22,422	1890.
2	22	24	24,442	2	22	222	1,722	2,022	7	2	22,422	1891.
2	22	24	24,442	2	22	222	1,722	2,022	7	2	22,422	1892.

TABLE 12.—Return of the Number of Animals Imported into Ireland from Great Britain.

Port of Origin.	Cattle.					Sheep.		
	Fal.	Stags.	Other Cattle.	Cattle.	Total.	Wethers.	Lambs.	Total.
Andromeda,	-	50	-	37	87	5,379	844	6,223
Ayr,	-	2	-	1	3	1,283	1,271	2,554
Barnes,	-	2	-	-	2	-	2	2
Bristol,	-	33	-	2	35	22	1	23
Cardiff,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Falmouth,	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Gloucester,	-	2	-	1	3	2	80	82
Glasgow,	-	279	-	14	293	8,302	5,273	13,575
Gresnock,	-	2	-	-	2	219	144	363
Holyhead,	-	88	-	13	101	338	4	342
Liverpool,	-	81	-	2	83	1,254	218	1,472
London,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Manchester,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Millfield,	-	2	-	-	2	22	20	42
Mercuria,	-	2	-	-	2	15	-	15
Plymouth,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portsmouth,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slough,	-	2	-	2	4	1,222	227	1,449
Southampton,	-	2	-	22	24	-	-	-
Stranraer,	-	22	-	12	34	1,212	-	1,236
Swansea,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitehaven,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	-	245	-	105	350	22,552	12,227	34,779

TABLE 13.—Return of the Number of Animals Imported into Ireland from Great Britain during

Port of Destination.								
Ballin,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belfast,	-	122	-	42	174	22,104	1,402	23,506
Coleraine,	-	-	-	-	-	222	122	344
Cork,	-	22	-	2	24	227	-	251
Drogheda,	-	20	-	-	20	8,222	244	8,466
Dublin,	-	122	-	22	144	7,422	4,122	11,544
Dundalk,	-	1	-	1	2	1	-	3
Dundrum,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Geemore,	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	3
Kilgobbin,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larne,	-	22	-	27	49	1,222	222	1,444
Lisnack,	-	1	-	-	1	122	222	344
Londonderry,	-	22	-	2	24	1,222	4,122	5,344
Newry,	-	1	-	2	3	122	122	244
Portrush,	-	1	-	-	1	42	472	514
Randall,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ripon,	-	42	-	-	42	4	222	264
Warrenpoint,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waterford,	-	14	-	-	14	422	22	444
Westport,	-	2	-	-	2	42	-	44
Wexford,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total,	-	245	-	105	350	22,552	12,227	34,779

during the Year ended 31st December, 1899, showing the Ports of Embarkation in Great Britain.

Ports.			Cattle.	Horses.				Mules & Ponies.	Asses.	Total Animals.	Foreign Ports.
Tot.	Stores.	Total.		Hob. Horn.	Mares.	Colts & Geldings.	Total.				
-	-	-	-	4	90	144	290	-	-	7,322	Ardross.
-	-	-	-	-	15	37	52	-	-	5,189	Ayr.
-	-	-	-	1	12	21	34	-	1	55	Barn.
-	1	1	-	4	54	80	238	-	-	882	Bristol.
-	-	-	-	-	2	31	33	-	-	90	Cardiff.
-	-	-	-	-	2	9	11	-	-	8	Falmouth.
-	-	-	21	37	93	138	367	-	-	428	Fleetwood.
-	-	-	51	8	175	338	486	-	9	10,140	Glasgow.
-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	-	992	Gronoch.
-	2	2	14	18	1,516	836	2,350	1	2	9,591	Holyhead.
-	2	2	12	54	816	1,480	1,952	1	-	8,520	Liverpool.
-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	2	London.
-	-	-	-	-	14	10	24	-	12	26	Manchester.
-	8	8	2	19	918	274	1,014	-	-	874	Milford.
-	-	-	-	-	2	8	10	-	-	33	Norwich.
-	-	-	-	-	2	8	10	-	-	5	Plymouth.
-	-	-	-	1	4	2	7	-	-	7	Portsmouth.
-	-	-	-	54	282	224	559	-	-	3,194	St. John.
-	-	-	-	-	8	4	12	-	-	84	Southampton.
-	1	1	8	14	10	84	116	-	1	1,251	Swansea.
-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	2	Swansea.
-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	1	Whitby.
-	8	8	57	155	2,621	2,641	5,395	3	15	45,320	Total.

the Year ended 31st December, 1899, showing the Ports of Embarkation in Ireland.

										Ports of Embarkation.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dublin.
-	-	-	20	42	205	1,418	2,183	1	1	27,273	Edinburgh.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	882	Columbia.
-	-	-	-	9	74	214	217	-	2	875	Cork.
-	-	-	-	-	7	13	20	-	-	3,891	Drogheda.
-	2	2	25	38	1,022	1,344	2,791	-	12	16,297	Dublin.
-	-	-	-	1	59	40	79	-	-	78	Dundalk.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dundee.
-	1	1	1	9	816	128	457	1	1	467	Galway.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kingsdown.
-	1	1	8	14	201	37	200	-	1	1,607	Larne.
-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	193	Limerick.
-	1	1	21	-	22	41	148	-	1	3,441	Londonderry.
-	-	-	-	1	27	80	79	-	-	412	Newry.
-	-	-	-	-	4	8	12	-	-	830	Portlaoine.
-	-	-	-	-	8	-	8	-	-	5	Rosetta.
-	-	-	-	-	2	9	11	-	-	409	Sligo.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Warrington.
-	4	4	8	6	422	224	488	-	-	524	Waterford.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	Westport.
-	-	-	-	-	22	8	29	-	-	16	Wexford.
-	8	8	40	107	2,701	2,741	5,388	2	15	45,240	Total.

TABLE 14.—Return of the Number of Animals Imported into Ireland from Great Britain

NAME OF MONTH.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Cows.
January.	46	279	.	8
February.	58	1,069	.	31
March.	50	1,719	8	16
April.	80	1,391	1	9
May.	80	710	.	10
June.	80	691	2	1
July.	25	421	.	9
August.	15	5,035	1	5
September.	61	12,128	.	9
October.	138	16,816	.	5
November.	70	810	1	.
December.	20	1,460	.	2
Total.	691	60,266	9	10

TABLE 15.—Return of the Number of Animals Imported into Ireland from U.

Year.	CATTLE.						SHEEP.		
	Cows, Bulls, and Cows.				Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.
	Fat Cattle.	Store Cattle for Breeding or Slaughter purposes.	Other Cattle.	Total.					
1870.
1871.
1872.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
1873.	43	.	43
1874.
1875.	37	1	38
1876.	16	.	16
1877.
1878.	7	.	7
1879.
1880.
1881.	4	.	4
1882.
1883.
1884.
1885.	11	.	11
1886.	17	.	17
1887.
1888.
1889.
1890.

TABLE 16.—Number of Animals Imported into Ireland from the Isle of Man

YEARS OF DEPARTURE.	CATTLE.					SHEEP.		
	Fat.	Store.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.
1870.

and the Sale of Man during each month of the Year ended 31st December, 1899.

Month.	Males or Juveniles.	Asses.	Total Animals.	NAME OF MOUNT.
812	-	1	811	January.
817	1	1	1,816	February.
822	-	-	1,320	March.
826	1	-	4,010	April.
819	-	1	1,110	May.
820	-	1	1,310	June.
794	-	2	1,816	July.
810	-	12	4,817	August.
814	-	-	12,813	September.
813	-	-	12,510	October.
810	-	-	1,317	November.
818	-	1	1,517	December.
8,518	8	18	48,710	Total.

Sale of Man during each of the Years from 1879 to 1899, inclusive.

Sewer.			Total Cattle, Horse, and Swine.	Goats.	Horses.				Males or Juveniles.	Asses.	Total Animals.	Year.
Fat Swine.	Store Swine.	Total.			Stallions.	Mares.	Colts.	Total.				
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	6	-	-	6	1879.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	1880.
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	3	1881.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	1882.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1883.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	-	5	1884.
-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	9	-	-	129	1885.
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	6	-	-	6	1886.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	2	1887.
2	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	13	-	-	16	1888.
-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	7	-	-	7	1889.
-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	6	-	-	6	1890.
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	4	1891.
-	-	-	-	-	-	4	27	31	-	-	35	1892.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	2	1893.
-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	7	-	-	7	1894.
-	2	-	-	-	1	2	3	6	-	-	17	1895.
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	6	-	-	6	1896.
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	4	1897.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	1898.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1899.

during the Year ended 31st December, 1899, showing the Ports of Detachment.

Sewer.			Goats.	Horses.				Males or Juveniles.	Asses.	Total Animals.	Ports of Detachment.
Fat.	Store.	Total.		Stallions.	Mares.	Colts.	Total.				
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	Delicat.

TABLE 17.—Number of Horses imported into Ireland through Great Britain from the Colonies and Foreign Countries during the Year ended 31st December, 1899, showing the Ports of Debarcation in Ireland.

Irish Ports.	Number of Horses.			
	Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.
Belfast,	18	275	658	1,314
Cork,	—	—	1	1
Dublin,	2	148	387	537
Total,	20	423	1,046	1,511

TABLE 18.—Number of Horses imported direct into Ireland from the Colonies and Foreign Countries during the Year ended 31st December, 1899, showing the Ports of Debarcation.

Irish Ports.	Number of Horses.			
	Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.
Belfast,	—	—	22	22
Dublin,	—	124	115	239
Total,	—	124	137	261